Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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FASCIST REGIME TO BE GOVERNED BY A DIRECTORY

Berlin Quarters See Farinati, Pavolini and Vittorio Mussolini as Members

OTHER LEADERS ALSO JOIN

Disarming of Italian Troops in Northern Italy Been Practically Completed

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The new Fascist Government established in Northern Italy will take the form of a Directory after the manner of the executive committee of that name in power during 1795-1799 in France, and will be composed of Roberto Farinati, chief secretary of the Fascist Party, and other prominent Italian statesmen, according to well-informed circles here.

The Reich Foreign Ministry authorities maintain reticence on the composition of the Fascist National Government but in the press conference at noon today the following information was given:

"Many distinguished Italians have accepted posts in the new Cabinet. Even if Il Duce Mussolini had resigned, the Fascist National Government will pursue the policies he had laid down. There is a report that Eisenhower imposed on Badoglio as the first condition for peace that Signor Mussolini should be handed over to the anti-Axis forces. The report cannot be said to be wholly ungrounded.

Fascist Response Fine

"The response to the formation of the Fascist National Government has been splendid. The organization of a Fascist Volunteer Army is developing into a big movement."

Aside from this no official information on particulars is as yet available and it is understood that the structure and personnel of the new government have not yet been definitely settled.

In well-informed quarters it was said, however, that the new Italian Government will take the form of a Directory after the French Revolutionary Directory of 1795-99, and will be composed of Roberto Farinati, chief secretary of the Fascist Party, Paulo Pavolini, former Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, and Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Duce. It is expected that under this Directorate they will appoint a Chief Administrator. Giuseppe Bottai, former Minister of National Education, is said likely to be appointed to an important post in the new Government.

It appears that the new Government has its seat somewhere on the German-Italian border but in the future it is expected to be transferred to an important point south of the Brenner Pass for convenience in contact between Germany. and Italy.

Italian Nationals Roused

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The establishment of the Italian Fascist National Government has roused the Italian nationals in Germany and over the Balkans.

Many of them are spontaneously tremendously enthusiastic over the new Italian regime and are strongly demanding that new Fascist Italy keep on fighting against the anti-Axis countries.

Reports from Nuremberg said that about 60,000 laborers held a rally in the city on September 10 and went on record as favoring a war to the finish against the anti-Axis forces. In the crowd were many Italians. These were reported to have pledged themselves to continue on their jobs for the sake of victory of Germany and assist Italy.

The German authorities in a statement on September 10 blasted reports circulated by agents of the anti-Axis camp. They declared that no trouble had developed among the Italian laborers residing in Germany.

Dispatches from Bucharest tell of how the numerous Italian nationals in Rumania have pledged loyalty to the Italian Fascist National Government and how the branch of the Fascist Party in Bucharest has announced that it is receiving a steadily increasing number of applications for enlistment in the new Fascist Army from Italian youngsters.

Italian Troops Disarmed

Domei

BERLIN September 10.—The work of disarming the Italian troops in northern Italy in an area connecting Verona, Cremona, Parma,

(Continued on Page 2)

Disarming of Italians Nips Balkan Operation of Foe

Eisenhower's Scheme to Have Italians Attack Reich Troops Frustrated; Germans Complete Defense With Occupation of Rome

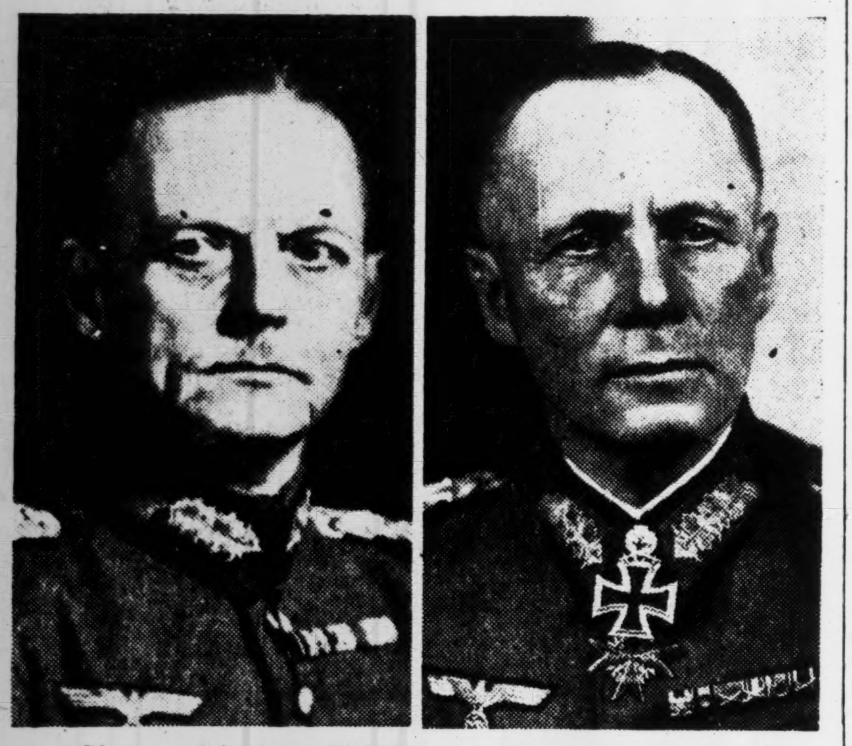

Photo on left shows Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, Commander of the Germany Army Group West, under whose skilfull leadership the Reich troops have now occupied the entire Mediterranean coast so far under Italian occupation from Toulon to Mentone, France. Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, right, whose brilliant exploits were displayed in the North African campaign, is today directing the blitzkrieg operations of the German army in Northern and Central Italy.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower's carefully-laid plan to make Italy his springboard for operations in the Balkans has been neatly frustrated by the Germans who moved with lightning rapidity to disarm all the Italians in the Balkans and placed the Rome area under their control without diverting any part of the German strength from other fronts, comments Domei in a survey of the Italian situation.

The German military measures to cope with the situation arising from the defection of the Badoglio Government were carried out with the utmost speed and in perfect order. Rome has been invested by the Germans and their preparations for meeting the attack of the anti-Axis forces on the Italian mainland have been completed.

What the Anglo-American strategists sought to accomplish in devoting so much valuable time and pains to make the Badoglio clique betray their country and Allies was to make the Italians and Germans fight so that in the confusion the Anglo-American forces may be able to establish their control over Italy. Before the German blitzkrieg, however, their fond scheme was completely overturned. They have found that the surrender of Marshal Pietro Badoglio has failed to produce any decisive effect even on their local, Italian campaign, much less to affect the general course of the World War.

Enemy Plans Nipped

The Eisenhower Headquarters with the connivance of the Badoglio Government made a display of force on the Calabrian Peninsula in order to restrain the Germans in the southern part of Italy. Then by landing a large force in the area to the rear of the Germans, they planned to crush them in cooperation with the turncoat Italians, immediately seizing Rome. Thus not many hours after the surrender of Badoglio on the afternoon of September 9, a powerful force of anti-Axis troops composed mainly of the Americans commanded by Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark were landed in the Naples area.

Beating them to the draw, the Germans under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring surrounded Rome on the one hand and on the other made contact with the various armies operating south of Naples including the Hermann Goering Division. This rudely shattered the strategic plan of the anti-Axis forces.

The capture of Rome will not only give great strategic advantages to the Germans but will entail important political consequences, as the moral effect on all Italians of the German hold over their capital cannot but be far-reaching. The swift action taken by the Germans in taking Rome, in fact, has had a powerful psychological effect on the Italian people. Thus Italy has been divided into two parts, the North and South, the North being completely within the military control of the Germans and supported by all patriotic Italians. As Reichsfuehrer Hitler said in his radio speech, the defense of Italy will now be undertaken with the blood of the Germans on first-line duty.

Consequently, Eisenhower has been placed in a position where he must completely recast his strategic plan. The Germans have succeeded in consolidating Northern Italy with the skilled strategists and crack units of the Erwin Rommel Army.

Reich Strengthens Balkans

In the Balkans, too, the Germans had increased the garrison force in that region in anticipation of Badoglio's weakening and soon as he surrendered the Italians there were provisionally disarmed to provide against betrayal. With impure elements eliminated, the German defense in the Balkans has thus been markedly strengthened.

Preparations against anti-Axis agitations have no doubt also been completed from Norway down to Southern France. It is similarly clear that the Eastern Front is not likely to be affected by the comedy of Badoglio.

The prompt actions taken by Germany upon the collapse of Italy are proof of the resilient strength of the German fighting power. It is also to be remembered that in effecting these measures not a single troop has been moved from the other fronts, showing the great margin of strength that the Germans enjoy on different lines.

Another feature is that the Italians defending Rome offered little resistance to the Germans and the occupation took place almost without bloodshed, showing the inner feeling of the Italians toward the Axis. In this, too, the anti-Axis camp has lost face.

RUMANIA UNMOVED BY ITALY'S TREASON

Avers She Will Fight With Reich for Victory

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Rumania remains unaffected by the Badoglio Government's surrender to the anti-Axis camp and is resolved more firmly than ever to carry on the war, according to reports from Bucharest.

Opinions of Government quarters in this connection are reported as follows:

"Rumania is determined to carry on the war against the Soviet Union and, therefore, she did not even find the necessity of formally announcing its Government's attitude relative to the collapse of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government.

"America and Britain are unable to save Rumania from the ambitions of the Soviet Union, if they were to have the intention to do so. Rumania cannot be fooled by 'sugar-coated' words of the Anglo-Americans. Confident that its independence can be assured only by a victory of the German and Rumanian forces, Rumania will readily put up with all sacrifices."

REICH MAKING GOOD RESULTS IN ITALY FIGHT

Disarming of Italians and Control of Vital Points Blast Enemy's Strategy

NAPLES BATTLE FURIOUS

Americans Pounded From Land And Air; 1 Cruiser, Many Ships Sunk in Salerno

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Attempting to take advantage of the effects of the Italian surrender politically and militarily, the Anglo-Americans moved to blast at one stroke the Germans working to set their position in order. But in this move they failed miserably.

The Germans had been expecting treachery on the part of the Badoglio regime and were ready for a surrender of the Italian forces. Simultaneously with the surrender of the Badoglio regime, the Germans disarmed the Italian units, drove into the areas the Italians were charged with holding, and also started furious counter-offensives against the advancing Anglo-Americans.

In southern Italy, German rear-guard units are continuing their skilfull operations. In the Naples area, the Germans are subjecting the United States 5th Army which landed there to furious assaults from the land and air. Because of the Italian surrender, the Americans were expecting to waltze into Naples but have been jolted awake from their fantasy.

Luftwaffe in Action

The Luftwaffe too is shining in action, coordinating with the ground forces in pounding the enemy troops. Since Thursday morning, squadrons of German bombers have been hailing bombs on an enemy convoy appearing in the Gulf of Salerno, and have sunk one large cruiser and more than 20,000 tons of transports.

Other Luftwaffe units are pursuing the Italian fleet which left its base at Spezia and was attempting to give itself up to the enemy. The Luftwaffe is raining telling blows especially upon the Italian fleet attempting to cut the German communications between Corsica and the Italian mainland. In these operations, they have already sunk for certain one battleship, and unconfirmedly one cruiser and one destroyer.

These facts serve to blast the Anglo-American propaganda that the Germans have withdrawn a huge force of the air arm from the fronts to patrol the homeland and show that the Luftwaffe is operating powerfully.

On the northern front, the German navy on Thursday raided Spitzbergen in the Arctic Sea, totally smashing the Anglo-American base there and withdrawing after dealing heavy damage. This move, military observers point out, is standing proof that the Germans are unmoved by the Soviet pressure on the Eastern Front and the serious situation in southern Europe and that they have the flexibility of striking out in attack when the situation is suitable for such a move.

The situation, of course, is serious for the Germans. But since the fall of the Fascist Party, the Italians had been going on in a namby-pamby way, not showing definitely that they wanted to go on with the war. So with the definite Italian surrender, the situation has become clear-cut and plainly defined.

Up till now, the Germans had to go on aiding Italy and fight everywhere because the Italians were their Allies. There was much that was inconvenient and harassing. But now that has been wiped away and they now really carry Europe's fate on their own shoulders. They will drive ragingly toward the objective of smashing Bolshevism and the Anglo-American enemy.

More Italians Disarmed

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The German news agency reported Italian troops everywhere in upper Italy have put down their arms after local resistance was offered in some places. Brief skirmishes occurred at Trieste but arms and war materials in the entire upper Italian area in southern Tyrol were surrendered without friction after negotiations, reports the German news agency.

It was disclosed that German defense forces had taken over the protection of Genoa and the Riviera,

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U.S. IS UNABLE TO HALT RISING INFLATION TIDE

Commodity Prices Are 46 Per Cent Higher Than in January Last Year

COST OF LIVING JUMPS

Currency Circulation in America Is Doubled During Last Four Years

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—The ever-rising tide of inflation is threatening to engulf the United States as conditions steadily go from bad to worse. As Government and Congress continue to disagree on counter-inflationary measures, and the Government remains unable to shorten the gap, estimated at approximately $30,000,000,000, between the purchasing power of the people and the consumption of goods, the daily life of the people is becoming more and more unstable.

Commodity prices today in the United States are 17 per cent higher as compared with those in May last year, and 46 per cent higher than in January last year—that is, just at the outset of hostilities between Japan and the United States, it is reported in a recent issue of the Time magazine. It is further reported that if nothing is done to check this rising tendency, the Americans must suffer a rise in the cost of living of one per cent per month.

When Britain has succeeded comparatively well in stabilizing the cost of living, why has America failed? It is worth noting the wartime economic policy of the United States.

Loans and Bonds

The American Government estimated its expenditure for the fiscal year, 1943-1944 at $104,000,000,000, and in order to meet the same decided to raise $38,000,000,000 by various taxes and $30,000,000,000 from insurance companies, savings banks and other private companies, as loans. The remaining $36,000,000,000 are to be met by means of loans from commercial banks as well as by the issuance of government bonds.

The total currency in America at the outbreak of the current war is thought to have been $75,000,000,000 of which $60,000,000,000 were in savings accounts while the remaining $15,000,000,000 were in circulation. The aforementioned estimate reveals the fact that since 1939 American currency has increased by $38,000,000,000. That is, during the last four years the circulation of currency in America was doubled. It is further revealed that from this year a $40,000,000,000 increase is expected annually.

In contrast with the increase in currency, the consumption of goods is decreasing. According to the economic authorities of America, the total income of the people during the fiscal year 1943-1944 is expected to reach the monstrous figure of $145,000,000,000, while the consumption of goods available will not go beyond $75,000,000,000. Deducting $38,000,000,000 as income tax and incidentals, over $100,000,000,000 will be left. Take from this the estimated consumption of goods, and there still remains $30,000,000,000 or more. In an effort to reduce this gap between purchasing power and the consumption of goods, the government must either encourage people to save more or levy heavier taxes. However, not even the most optimistic will be able to give assurance that such counter-inflationary measures will effectively close the gap.

The fact that the controversy between Government and Congress aggravates the unrest and unstability of people's lives must not be overlooked.

The legislative power of Congress has increased since the by-election in November last year, and consequently the Government and Congress clashed with each other on many occasions over administrative issues. Some of the conflicts can be illustrated as follows:

President Roosevelt announced his intention of limiting incomes to a maximum of $25,000, a year. Congress immediately passed a bill increasing the issuance of government bonds, which also included a measure denouncing the aforementioned presidential ordinance.

Another controversy was brought to the fore when the Senate as well as the House of Representatives overrode the President's veto of the bill proposed by Senator John Bankhead on the increase in price of agricultural products. This measure, which would accord consideration to the cost of production, and which has

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR NAVY PLANES RAID MERAUKE AND DESTROY 19 AIRCRAFT OF ENEMY

Nippon Forces Foil Foe's Attempt to Cross River, East of Lae

AMERICANS WIPED OUT

Determined Anti-Aircraft Fire Repels Hostile Air Attacks On Islands in South

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 11.—Japanese Navy Air Units in a large formation of bombers and fighters made a surprise attack on the enemy airfield at Merauke on the southern coast of West New Guinea on the forenoon of September 9. In a furious air combat that ensued, the Japanese planes shot down four out of 18 enemy Curtiss P-40 fighters that came challenging. Moreover, our planes scored direct hits on three medium-sized enemy planes and 12 fighter planes that were on the ground, blasting and setting them afire.

In this raid the Japanese Units also completely blasted the runway, auxiliary runways and anti-aircraft gun positions and started fires from two enemy military establishments.

All our planes returned safely.

Enemy Crossing Foiled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—A series of furious battles have been developing since September 4 when American forces landed on Hopoi near Lae in New Guinea.

Taking advantage of the dusk on September 8 the enemy in more than 30 barges attempted to cross the mouth of the Buss River, five kilometers east of Lae, but our crack units as well as our bombardment completely repulsed them. The enemy units, again preparing for the crossing of the river on its left bank from the following morning made another attempt to negotiate it forcibly with about 300 troops toward the same evening. The Japanese Forces there launched a vigorous attack upon them and annihilated all of them to the last man near the river bank or midstream. The river flows so rapidly, as averaging three meters per second and the depth ranges from one to three meters. The river is 500 meters wide and defies troops at crossing.

Enemy Planes Repelled

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—Persistent enemy air attacks on various islands of the South Pacific occupied by the Japanese on September 8 and 9 were repulsed by the determined anti-aircraft defense maintained in these parts.

The enemy air force which is repeating attack after attack regardless of losses in the Solomons area has recently taken to attacking also the various Japanese-occupied islands in the South. On September 8 and 9 raids were conducted on Ambon, the Kei Islands in the Arafura Sea, Maicore and Lingatt in the Toare and Aru Islands but the enemy planes were repelled by the iron defense established in those areas.

The attack on Ambon was delivered on the night of September 8 by three planes of an unknown type, which dropped bombs without doing any damage. The same night three large-sized four-motored bombers came attacking Toare but they were likewise driven back by the anti-aircraft battery. The next day in the daytime two-motored bombers attacked Maicore, six planes in number altogether, but they, too, were repelled by gunfire.

Enemy Positions Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—Continuing their devastating raids on the western portion of New Georgia Island, Japanese Navy Air Units again blasted this area twice at midnight September 8, furiously bombing the enemy positions in the vicinity of the enemy landing points at Enogai Inlet and Rice Anchorage. However, the result of the bombings could not be ascertained due to the darkness.

Simultaneous with the aforemen-

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Mussolini Reported Saved From Prison On Island of Ponza

Former Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, who was reported to have been transferred to Fort Lapechi near Rome and then to Ponza Island in the Gulf of Gaeta, as a result of the Badoglio coup d'etat, in which the Il Duce was trapped by a vicious plot, was later rescued from the island, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi, revealing a page of the dramatic story covering the resignation of his Premiership and his subsequent rise to activity. The dispatch adds that the circumstances leading up to his rescue will be made clear at a proper time.

NANKING DENOUNCES BETRAYAL BY ITALY

Will Have No Effect on China, Wang Ching-Wei Avers in Statement

Domei

NANKING, September 10.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, tonight issued a declaration condemning the treacherous surrender of the Badoglio government of Italy and pointing out that the act will have absolutely no effect on China.

President Wang especially emphasized that China is fully determined to drive along with Japan until complete victory has been won in the War of Greater East Asia.

In his declaration, the Chinese President stated:

"The surrender of the Badoglio government of Italy to America and Britain was a grossly unfaithful act in which that government betrayed its allies. China truly regrets that such an act came to pass. Such an act of stupidity, however, will not shake in the least the foundations of an Axis victory. Our ally Germany has further strengthened its defenses and has already secured much results politically anti militarily.

"The capitulation of the Badoglio government was not an act representative of the feelings of the whole of the Italian people. Righteous patriots will rise for certain in Italy to fight for the honor of their native land and for the destruction of America and Britain. With China's entry into the war, China and Japan entered the relationship of sharing each other's fate. This came about because the patriots of China and Japan understood that this was the only way which would assure Chinese revival and East Asiatic defense.

"In this long-term war, it is natural for various stages to arise. We have only to drive forward with a still firmer belief and work for the unity of all of the peoples of Greater East Asia through a true oneness of China and Japan. Through this we will truly work together and secure final victory in the War of Greater East Asia and contribute thus to the eternal peace of the world. You and the people must understand the present situation fully and drive forward bearing any and all difficulties courageously and powerfully and thus sweep toward the completion of the mission you and the people carry."

ITALIANS SUPPORT FASCISM

500,000 Laborers in Germany Disavow Badoglio Regime

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Approximately 500,000 Italian laborers are working in the various factories in Germany, and at the initiative of the workers in Bochum, they have pledged support of the new Italian Fascist Government.

Since the establishment of the Badoglio Government, the Italians in Germany discarded the Fascist Party emblem, but from today, they are proudly wearing the Fascist insignia again, leaving no room for doubt as to their allegiance.

CHOLERA HITS AREAS UNDER CHIANG RULE

Death Toll Mounting Particularly in Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces

Domei

CANTON, September 11.—Cholera is taking a heavy death toll in the Chungking controlled areas particularly in Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces.

The epidemic which broke out in the latter part of July has spread throughout the battle zones due to the lack of appropriate medical facilities and to the people's ignorance of sanitation as well. The enemy press, describing the wretched conditions said, "The ground was covered with corpses and the miserable cries reached heaven." Particularly the pitiable scenes in Kweilin, Kwangsi Province and Hsiaokwan, Kwangtung Province are reported to be beyond description.

In Hsiaokwan for half a month from the end of July to the middle of August more than 1,830 persons fell victims to the epidemic. If those who were deserted on the streets and whose deaths were not officially reported are included, the number of death toll will reach a monstrous figure. In small villages no anti-epidemic measures have been taken.

Having been utterly dismayed by the misery of the people, the government recently set aside 200,000 yuan to meet the expense of checking further spreading of cholera while organizing first-aid corps, improving hospital facilities, calling out to the masses to dig wells, warning them not to use water from nearby rivers, and urging them to be inoculated. However, none of those measures was carried out successfully, and the disease is still spreading unabated.

It is reported that barracks were temporarily built to accommodate patients and all theaters are also used for the same purpose. However, two or three corpses are daily found on the streets.

The same disease is reported to show signs of spreading in Hengyang, Hunan Province while the plague is still rampant in Fukien Province. Thus, the people in the hinterlands of China whose sufferings from pressure of living have been doubled by the spreading of epidemics are said to be filled with hatred and animosity against the Chungking regime and its hopeless hostilities against Japan.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OF FASCISTS SEEN

Will Fight Together With Germans

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Of its own volition a portion of the Italian army has surrendered its arms to the German forces. This, together with the fact that the portion of the Italian army which has been disarmed is proposing cooperation with the Italian Fascist National Government and the German forces, makes it likely that a Fascist volunteer army, attached to the German forces, will be organized.

The German authorities have announced that preparations have, since the night of September 9, been going on for the organization of a volunteer army of Italians to fight together with the Germans.

Reports indicate that the Italian Commander, who distinguished himself by sinking two enemy battleships, Italian submarine units, and students of the Italian Naval Academy have offered to the German forces their assistance in the Italian Fascist National Government.

Rites Held for Ichihara

Memorial services for the late Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara, professor of Tohoku Imperial University, who contributed greatly toward improvement of arms and recently died while on duty, were solemnised at Tokushima City, Shikoku, Saturday under the sponsorship of the Mayor of Tokushima.

ROOSEVELT SCORES AMERICAN OPTIMISM

Warns Public More Sacrifices, Hardships Expected; Says War Becoming Tougher

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—President Franklin Roosevelt bluntly warned the American people of the difficulties lying ahead of them and the tremendous sacrifices they must be prepared to suffer in the future on the occasion of the ceremony inaugurating the third war loan drive, according to reports received here from Washington today.

He declared that both he and Churchill, in the various conferences held in the past "have never lost sight of the fact that this war will become bigger and tougher rather than easier during the long months to come."

Referring to the news of Italy's surrender by the Badoglio Government, the President declared, "Let us not delude ourselves that this armistice means the end of war in the Mediterranean area. The news you have heard today from General Dwight D. Eisenhower does not license you to settle back in your rocking chairs and say 'well we did it, we've got them on the run.'"

"This war does not and must not stop for one single instant. Every campaign and every single operation that we plan and carry through must be figured in terms of staggering material costs."

Reiterating his warning that the nation must expect to suffer increasingly heavy sacrifices, Roosevelt added: "I will say this. . . because the nation's needs are greater than ever before and our sacrifices must be greater than they have ever been before."

Stimson Warns U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Secretary of War Henry Stimson warned his countrymen at a press conference in Washington that Badoglio's capitulation does not mean the early end of the war, it is reported here today.

He pointed out that the Anglo-American Powers must still face the two strongest Axis Powers and further that there was no justification for any assumption that these Powers could soon be eliminated.

Referring to the fighting in the South Pacific, Stimson said that heavy fighting was in prospect.

U.S. Is Unable To Halt Rising Inflation Tide

(Continued from Page 1)

secured the support of the Government, is opposed by President Roosevelt on the ground that the price of foodstuffs would be pushed up by $3,000,000,000. It is therefore still under deliberation by the committee meeting of the Senate.

In connection with the price of agricultural products, President Roosevelt is against the measure which accords consideration to the cost of production and succeeded in securing the support of the Government party. The same measure, thereupon, is still placed under deliberation of the Committee meeting of the Senate.

Anti-Strike Bill Vetoed

The bill regarding the prohibition of strikes was vetoed by President Roosevelt but Congress, in defiance of the veto, passed it by a majority of two-thirds, attesting to the bold challenge of Congress to the President's prerogative.

The bill concerning the continuation of the Mercantile Credit Corporation also was vetoed by the President, whereupon Congress made another attempt to pass it.

Quite recently Congress cut down the budget allotted to the Commodity Price Adjustment Bureau for this fiscal year by 26 per cent, and at the same time ruled that high officials attached to the Bureau must have at least five years' experience, with the exception of President Prentiss M. Brown.

The confusion and disorder prevailing in political circles in America is thus well attested to by the afore-mentioned controversies.

The United States, which boasts of its democratic national structure, has failed miserably in its attempts to stem the tide of inflation, while Britain, which also is a democratic country, has succeeded to a surprising degree. The causes which are hindering effective operation of counter-inflationary measures can be summed up as follows:

Firstly, having gone through the ordeal of war flames for the last four years, the British have become accustomed to a life of hardship and adversities. The Americans, on the other hand, who are safely guarded on four sides by water, and who moreover are far removed from the actual firing lines, are not fully conscious of the urgency of the situation.

Secondly, political conditions in Britain and the United States differ. In Britain, political party warfare was discarded in the face of national emergency, while in America hostilities among different interests represented by the labor class, the middle-class, the capitalists and others are continuing just as in pre-war days. In political circles, the Republicans are opposed to the Democrats, while discord among the former, some supporting the President and others opposing his administrative policy, is obvious at every turn.

Again with regard to the problem of taxation, America and Britain differ. While income-tax in America was increased only very recently, Britain has practised the levying of wartime tax for the last three years. In Britain, the revenue from income-tax meets over half of the expenses of war while in America it covers barely one-third. A childless couple in America with an income of $10,000 annually pays $3,612 as income tax, but the same couple if residing in Britain would have to pay $4,245. President Roosevelt's attempt to peg the annual income of an individual at $25,000 maximum was defeated by Congress; throughout Britain there are hardly 80 men who are earning more than $25,000 a year.

In Britain, tax on commodities, particularly on retail goods, is amazingly high, thus absorbing the purchasing power of the people. The Americans, particularly members of the Laborers' Unions, persistently oppose any measures which may raise retail prices on the ground that the smaller laborers are the ones who will have to suffer.

The Americans, in short, lack war-consciousness and still pursue a life of comfort and pleasure. They are yet far from willing to sacrifice their personal interests in favor of national interest. In Britain the situation is entirely different, the flames of war closing in upon their very threshold. On the efforts of each individual rest life or death, and everything must be sacrificed to carry on the war.

Modern Mongol Maiden

A pretty Mongol maiden on her way to school.

Mongolian Girls Given Modern Education; Studying Nippon Tongue; Want to See Japan

Domei

HULUNBUIR, September 10.—The Mongol girls of Hulunbuir, deeply imbued with the sense of responsibility for the further growth of their rejuvenated country, are studying hard and earnestly at the training school built on the Hulunbuir plain.

Early dawn transforms the entire expanse of Hulunbuir into a land of dreams. In the clear blue sky patches of clouds come floating and sailing as though in a dance. The endless expanse of green fields meets the skys at the horizon. The bleatings of sheep and the cries of other domestic animals usher in a bright morning.

At Nantung, in the Solun district some eight kilometers off Hailar, some white tents are pitched here and there in perfect order and a modern foreign-styled school building stands in their midst. At four o'clock every morning youthful voices reciting the national code pierce the morning fogs. Enveloped by beautiful nature and surounded by thousands of flowers, the girls of Mongolia are being trained to become competent wives and mothers.

A few years ago, this training school for girls was first founded through the good offices of the Manchoukuoan Government, with the lofty aim of according proper tutelage to Mongol girls so they would develop into worthy mothers of Greater East Asia. With the opening of the school, the Misses Toshiko Takatsuka, 39 years old, and Yuki Egawa, 21, were first dispatched as teachers. At present 100 girls are enrolled. Their eagerness and enthusiasm for learning is more than amazing.

All the girls live together in a dormitory. At 7 a.m. they rise and, to a tune played on a gramophone they do radio calisthenics, breathing in the fresh morning air. One hour is then allotted to riding on horseback over the wide green plains. At 8:30 a.m. they have breakfast, and from 9 a.m. the day's studies begin.

Using text-books written in Japanese, they learn the fundamental character of Japan and the true nature of the history of Greater East Asia. The simple tents are their sole facilities and it is said that some of the girls come daily from villages five or six miles distant.

In full realization of the dawn of a new era with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, rich costumes have been discarded and simpler clothes have taken their place. The Mongol girls, descendants of Genghis Khan being completely liberated from the old yoke, are determined to shoulder the responsibility of the coming generation.

After school hours, some are seen happily singing the song in memory of their great leader, Genghis Khan, while others do their home-work or practise flower-arranging and tea-ceremony that they have just learned. Daylight still lingers while twilight gradually takes over, and the cool evening breezes stroke the girls' cheeks caressingly.

One of the students hopefully remarked, "Through Japan's efforts Manchoukuo was founded, and owing to the kindness of Manchoukuo we are given such a wonderful opportunity to study. We can hardly express our gratitude. Upon graduation we should like to visit Japan. We are doing our best to learn Japanese so that we will be able to correspond with Japanese girls."

TOTAL MILITARY FORCE OF NEW ZEALAND GIVEN

At Present 189,000 Men on Army, Navy and Air Lists, Says London Times

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—A recent issue of the London Times says as follows regarding the military strength of New Zealand:

"At the time of the outbreak of the war there were 355,000 men of military age in New Zealand. Of these 95,340 have since been sent abroad. At present there are 189,000 men on the army, navy and air lists.

"The maximum strength of the volunteer army of New Zealand is 124,000 men. There is also the defense corps to which 160,000 men and 100,000 women belong.

"The number of female laborers is on the increase. There are 400,000 more woman laborers than prior to the war. Under the category of female laborers falls the 8,500 women serving in the army.

"The air force of New Zealand is expanding. There were 1,800 airmen in 1939. The present strength is 42,000 men."

ARGENTINE FEELING RISING AGAINST U.S.

People Resent American Methods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 10.—The sentiment of the people of the Argentine Republic against the United States has become more violent in consequence of the resignation on September 9 of Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni following the aggravation of the Argentine-American situation.

The Argentine authorities, fearing anti-American demonstrations by angry crowds, on September 10 detailed a police force to guard the American Embassy in Buenos Aires. No untoward occurrence has, however, taken place to date. The presence of an imposing array of mounted police around the American Embassy enables an idea to be drawn as to the intensity of the resentment felt by the Argentine people over the methods of the American Government.

Even Canteillo, former Argentine Foreign Minister, was moved to make a statement to newspapermen on September 10 to the effect that the communication from Foreign Minister Storni to American Secretary of State Hull expressed the sentiment felt by the people toward America with a singular clearness.

All thinking Argentine people are condemning the overbearing attitude of the American Government toward Argentina. They represent Secretary Hull's message as being little better than a memorandum from America to one of its possessions. Those Argentine newspapers which are controlled by American and British interests are firing a broadside against the Argentine Government's foreign policy. They are arguing for Argentina to abandon its policy of neutrality. One of these papers has been suspended for an indefinite period.

Fujiyama Heads New Chamber

Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the defunct Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was given permission Saturday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to assume the post of president of the Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economy, a newly created institution. The same sanction was given to other presidents of the same institutions in various cities.

MANCHOU ENVOY LAUDS NEW EDUCATION POLICY

Issues Statement Hailing Japan's Effort to Guide Students From Sphere

Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan Wang Yun-ching on Saturday issued a statement in connection with the decision of the Japanese Government's policy concerning the treatment and guidance of the students from various regions in Greater East Asia studying in Japan.

In the statement, the Manchoukuo Ambassador said that the Manchoukuo Government has been sending selected students to Japan for study since the founding of that State especially since several years ago when his country promulgated a new educational system.

The number of such students to be sent to Japan yearly totals about 200. The Ambassador was very glad that the Japanese Government has fixed its welcome policy of guiding these students from abroad in an appropriate manner and pledged that the students from Manchoukuo in concert with those from other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere render their efforts toward the construction of this sphere.

Our Navy Planes Raid Merauke, Destroy 19 Craft

(Continued From Page 1)

tioned raids, other Japanese Naval Air Units operating in the area west of New Georgia Island discovered two enemy torpedo boats in the waters south of Wana Wana Island. Our planes bombed and machine-gunned the enemy vessels and sank one and heavily damaged the other.

No damage was suffered by our side.

Enemy Torpedo Boat Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—Two small-sized boats of the Japanese Forces, on September 3 and again on the 8th, daringly engaged enemy vessels of larger size and number in the waters east of Kulambangra Island, and on each occasion succeeded in repulsing the enemy ships, sinking one enemy torpedo boat in the former engagement.

At midnight on September 3 our vessels fought against three enemy torpedo boats and one patrol plane, but in spite of the heavy odds, sank one of the enemy torpedo boats.

Again on the night of the 8th, two small sized boats of the Japanese Forces gave battle to one large-sized enemy torpedo boat and one enemy launch, and successfully dispersed the enemy vessels. Due to the darkness, the result of the encounter could not be ascertained.

Enemy Raid Frustrated

Domei

HANKOW, September 10.—An enemy formation of 10 North American B-25 bombers and two P-40 fighters attempted to raid the Wuhan district at 3:15 p.m. today, but due to the furious reception of our "Wild Eagles" and the ground batteries, the enemy planes blindly dumped their bombs in the suburbs and fled for safety.

CHEN MADE GOVERNOR

Given Kiangsu Post; Other Shifts Announced by Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 11.—Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior, was appointed Governor of Kiangsu Province and concurrently the Commander of the Kiangsu Provincial Peace Preservation Corps as successor to Li Shih-chun who died suddenly of illness, according to an announcement made by the National Government of China.

Dr. Mei Ssu-ping, Minister of Industry, was selected Minister of the Interior, while Chen Chun-hui, Minister of Construction, was named Minister of Industry.

Also, Foreign Vice-Minister Chou Lung-hsiang was chosen Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan succeeding Chen Chun-kuo, who has been picked as Minister of Construction.

Co-Prosperity Sphere Ideal Is Practiced Everywhere in South by Soldiers, Others

By HITOSHI MUNEHISA

AT AN XX BASE, September 7.—The establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily taking shape even in the remotest regions of the Japanese-occupied areas of the South as rings of defense are constructed by the native inhabitants. The Japanese seamen stationed on the foremost front lines remain calm and composed, and utilize their spare time in refreshing both mind and body.

The XX corps, which is responsible for supplying foodstuffs to the seamen, always contrive by some means or other to serve pakatable dishes to their comrades. Lately, by utilizing the rice produced in the northern sector of Malai, and the wheat and beans cultivated in Sumatra, the same corps set about making "miso" (bean paste) and "shoyu" (soybean sauce). They succeeded in producing XX tons of "miso" and "shoyu" monthly. The production of miso having proved successful, Japanese warriors on islands covered with coconut trees, or those fighting in defiance of numerically superior enemy forces, are daily treated to tasty miso soup.

The Japanese garrison stationed on Sabang Island, which is situated at the western tip of Sumatra, is keeping an intent watch on the heaving waters of the Indian Ocean. With the slogan: "Self-sufficiency in foodstuffs by our own efforts," they built large-scale truck-gardens at the foot of "Taro Yama" and "Tengu Yama." First, cucumber and egg plant seeds enclosed in some comfort bags were experimentally planted by Petty Officer X X, who used to be a gardener. The experiment proved a success, greatly encouraging the seamen who ordered various kinds of seeds to be sent from Sumatra. Gradually the gardens were enlarged until now several thousand "tsubo" are being cultivated, and cucumbers, eggplants, tomatoes and other vegetables produced in abundance.

"To the skies, to the skies, like Japanese youths," has become the slogan most popular among native boys. The films, "The Battles off Hawaii and Malai," and "Soldier Gods of the Air," produced a profound impression on the native youths. Among the 250 Malayan boys who are now training in Shonan to become ground crew, there are many eagerly aspiring to become pilots. The two sons of a certain Sultan who lately completed the six-month training course are earnestly engaged in practical work, proudly clad in white overalls and wearing a sailor's cap decorated with the badge of an anchor. They both embrace a happy dream of becoming pilots in future.

The stubborn enemy air units are making their rounds to various places throughout Burma only to be frustrated by the Imperial Wild Eagles and anti-aircraft fire. Recently the Burmese workers, who are employed by an XX Navy unit, collected parts of planes which had been shot down in the delta area along the XX River and skilfully made some machines with them. They are said to be very proud of their achievement.

Bengal Famine Seen Worse as Rice Lack Becomes Critical

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 10.—The deplorable famine in Bengal Province still sees no solution for the Ministry of Supply of the stricken province declared today that the food crisis will probably continue for the next three months in spite of the increases that have been made in the rice ration from Calcutta, a dispatch from New Delhi reports. It is also disclosed that the provincial government will pay a reward of 1,000 rupees to those who notify the authorities of any violation of foodstuff regulations.

Fascist Regime To Be Governed By a Directory

(Continued from Page 1)

Reggio, Modena, and Mantua has practically been completed.

The German military authorities announced on September 10 that 80,000 troops of the Italian Army had thrown down their arms during the past 24 hours.

All traffic roads from southern Italy to Carinthia, old Austrian territory, have fallen into German hands.

Along the Brenner Pass the Italian Alpine units offered resistance for a time, but they were suppressed completely.

Thus all is quiet in entire northern Italy.

Italian Warships Surrender

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 10.—Six warships of the Italian navy entered the port of Gibraltar today and surrendered to the anti-Axis forces, a report from New York disclosed. They are two light cruisers, two destroyers and two auxiliary aircraft carriers.

INFLATION MOUNTS IN CHUNGKING AREA

Loss of Principal Sources of Revenue, Stringent Blockade by Japan Contributing Factors

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Reflecting the vicious inflation in Chungking, the people there are presently finding that ten dollars can buy no more than a ten cent piece bought before the war, according to an article written for the Saturday Evening Post by Ernest Hauser, an American correspondent in Chungking, it is reported here today.

The gist of the article which was received here revealed that Chungking had been financing the war on a "shoe string," having lost its three principal peacetime revenues—maritime customs, most of the salt tax, and taxes on industry and treaty ports. Even then inflation might have been avoided but for the blockade imposed by Japan.

The correspondent continued that Chungking has nothing more substantial to fall back upon than credit.

The article said that goods cannot come from abroad and there was a dearth of machinery to produce them in sufficient quantities, in the Chungking controlled territory. Therefore, it resulted in "grotesque disproportion between supply and demand which has pushed the prices up and up."

It is further revealed that the few commodities still on hand have become almost priceless treasures.

ACTOR TOMOEMON DIES

Was Performing in Tottori With His Troupe

Tomoemon Otani, noted Kabuki actor of Tokyo, who was making a professional tour over the Sanin district heading his own troupe, suddenly died in Tottori City on Friday. The death took place in the greenroom of the Daikoku-za Theater. The veteran Kabuki actor was 58 years old.

During the early days of his stage life he used to be known by the stage-name of Tozo Nakamura, but later he inherited the present name which was assumed by several great Kabuki actors late in the Tokugawa Period and early in the Meiji Era. His last performance in Tokyo was in July this year, when he appeared at the Kabuki-za in the company of Kikugoro Onoye.

Italo-Swiss Border Quiet

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Absolute calm and order reign along the entire Italo-Swiss border, frontier officials pursuing their routine work as usual, it is disclosed by a report from Chiasso. However, the traffic of supplies over the Simplon Pass remains discontinued.

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GERMANY SOLIDIFIES DEFENSE IN N. ITALY

Rome Political Power Crippled by Entry of Rommel, Says Yataka Nakaoka

Germany is completely set and ready in northern Italy and there is absolutely no necessity in worrying about the position of that powerful nation, declared Lieutenant-General Yataka Nakaoka on Saturday.

Learning of the swift German move in which Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces completely occupied Rome, Lieutenant-General Nakaoka declared as follows at the Kosen-kai at Aoyama-Kitamachi:

"It cannot be thought that the Germans can lead the European situation advantageously holding such a peninsula as Italy where its navy cannot be used to the fullest. Thus it is natural for them to throw away not a small part of the peninsula and try to put in order a front in the north. Looking at it this way the Italian capitulation is strategically nothing to be worried over.

"The Germany of the last war and the Germany of today cannot be compared in the vastness of areas occupied, the enormousness of its war resources, and the unity of its people. Another powerful weight is that it is working jointly with Japan which holds down the eastern hemisphere. It will be all right to rest at ease concerning Germany.

Enemy's Power Crippled

"With the complete occupation of Rome by Field-Marshal Rommel, who distinguished himself in the drive on France and in leading the tanks in Libya, Italy's center of political power has been seized, with the result that the enemy's political power has become paralized.

"Preparations have been completed too in case the enemy which landed near Naples should attempt to move northward. The Germans are ready to hit them hard. Even should the fighting turn unfavorable, the Germans hold Lombardy and south of that the areas around Florence so they will be able to solidify the north gradually and the German position against the south will become increasingly more powerful.

"The new Government under Benito Mussolini is smaller than it was before but the quality of the people of the north is better than those of the south. On top of that there are industries in the north and the fertile plains through which flows the River Po. Cooperating with the Germans, the new Italian Government will certainly be able to hold down the areas south of that, Genoa, Spezia and so on.

"The only thing that is regrettable is that the Mediterranean will have to be given to the enemy but I think that now the German people are fighting with no difference existing between them and the fighting forces and the whole nation is driving forward in one united effort. Thus you don't have to worry about Germany. However, there is no precedent in a nation surrounded by enemies fighting to the end without outside aid. There is none other than Japan who can furnish aid from the outside. At this time, no matter where the Japanese Forces direct their power, the home front must increase still further Japan's fighting power while the officers and men on the fronts hold back the enemy.

"Looking back over history, it is found that from long ago Europe could not fight without help from Asia. The great men of ancient times fell when their connections with Asia were severed. This shows that Japan must extend aid to Germany, and she is. As long as we hold such huge plans, there is no need to worry about fighting power. All we 100,000,000 people have to do is fight on unitedly with the one billion inhabitants of Greater East Asia following us."

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INSIDE SOUTH BORNEO

Propaganda Corps of Military Administration Penetrates Dark Interior of Isle to Distribute Things, Acquaint Native People With War

For the dual purpose of distributing quinine, matches, salt, tobacco and daily necessities and acquainting the primitive natives of South Borneo with the general trend of the War of Greater East Asia, a tour has been completed by the propaganda corps of the Military Administration of Borneo. The party, in several motor boats, penetrated into the dark interior of the upper Balito, Kabuas and the Kahayan River regions and contacted many secluded Daia villages. The following is a full record given to Domei by the party that recently returned to Banjermasin.

"Our party, fully equipped with portable generators, motion picture projectors, several thousand feet of film, medicines, tobacco, food and other daily necessities of life, and accompanied by competent Japanese and native interpreters left Banjermasin on several small motor boats. The portable generators were a necessary part of the equipment as the party was leaving for outposts where electricity was still a thing unknown. The very weight and bulk of our supplies proved a handicap.

Sleepy Kualapuas

"Our first stop was the sleepy town of Kualapuas, of eight thousand souls, situated at a point where the Kabuas meets the tributary of the Balito to form the Murshi River. Half of the inhabitants were natives of the lower Daia tribe. Our ships passed a number of crude 'pulaus' (sailing boats) in the Slapat Canal that connects Kualapuas and Banjermasin.

"Canals that join the many rivers in south Borneo form the main arteries of communication and transportation. During the Dutch reign, natives were used to break up the wild tracts of land and to construct the Slapat, Pulanpai and other canals in this region. Our convoy of small ships passed between paddy fields and nipa houses bedecked with Rising Sun flags. Finally at dusk we arrived at Kualapuas, our first objective. A native band struck up the tunes of the "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku" and the hardships of our journey were completely forgotten.

"Our boys began unloading the supplies from our boats while others erected the screen and stage on the village athletic field in preparation for the evening's performance. The loud speaker blared forth popular tunes and the crowd came forth and impatiently waited for the opening ceremony.

"From the impromptu stage set before the screen, our native interpreters, in simple words, told an eager audience of Japan's objectives in the present war, of the changing world conditions and the importance of the position of Indonesians in the East Asiatic sphere. Our Japanese members, too, in fluent native dialect, stressed the indomitable spirit of Japan. Newsreels in the local dialect followed the speeches and the evening was climaxed with the screening of the "Naval Battles Off Hawaii and Malai."

Film Interpreted

"Our native interpreters, their voices synchronized with the movements of the actors, did splendid work in interpreting the Japanese film. I caught glimpses of elated grins on the faces of the natives when scenes of bathing, party life and others which could be easily understood by the natives were flashed upon the screen. The receptive audience cheered and acclaimed approval of the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor. In all, these films did more than justice in conveying the messages we had brought them.

"Early next morning we left Kualapuas and headed for Mundmai further up the Kapas River. Thick growths of mangroves overhanging the river banks enhanced the gruesome atmosphere created by the thick muddy river. We were on the look-out for crocodiles in the sinister-looking waters, but to our disappointment, one of the sailors informed us that they do not appear during daytime. Before long we were tied up at Mundmai.

"A Swiss missionary who had worked many years among the primitive natives here, gave our party a hearty welcome and asked us to establish headquarters at the quaint church built by the riverside. The three barefooted children of the Swiss missionary were playing with the native children.

"The wife of Lora Marincrot, a famous Dutch authority on the habits of the Daia tribe, was the eldest daughter of the village chieftain. The chief tearfully told us that no words have been received from his daughter and grandchildren who were taken to Europe before the war.

Natives Fully Attired

"According to legends of the South Sea, we had expected the inhabitants of the upper river regions to be scantily attired but such was not the case. Fully clothed, their garments did not resemble anything we had ever seen before. The products which we had brought to them were distributed to the natives through the village chieftain. Our attractive gifts enticed the entire village to our outdoor theater.

"When the final scenes of the motion pictures faded, the children of the public school entertained us with the "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku," followed by a speech on behalf of the natives by the school principal. More speeches of encouragement were given by our men and we all retired to our headquarters beside the church. Our portable cots were moved from the ships and we retired for the evening with two blankets each. A sharp decline in temperature awoke me at five in the morning.

"At 10 a.m. the following day, our party left Mundmai for Puranpiso on the banks of the Kahayan River. Trees with bright red leaves lining the river banks reminded me of autumn in Japan. The 'pulaus' with their miniature sails pitched and rolled to keep up with our motor boats.

Chieftain Greets Arrival

"The village chieftain accompanied by a retinue of native policemen, greeted our arrival at Puranpiso. Our party was led to the home of the chieftain where we rested until evening. The throbbing beat of the tom-toms outside signified the beginning of their traditional dance. A celebration was on. One of the members of our party pointed from the window of the hut, and at the edge of the clearing we saw the policemen who had come to welcome us, divested of their revolvers and black uniforms, swaying to the rhythmic tempo of the weird cult. The dance, a kind of endurance contest, was called the 'kuntau.'

"Unable to find proper bathing facilities we jumped into the river and scrubbed ourselves. That night, our native film interpreter developed malaria fever in the midst of the showing, but he carried on bravely until the final fade-out. The screen was set up beneath a large tree near the river and the electrical power was generated from the motor left on the boat. The following day we had spare time before sailing to inspect the public school where we witnessed radio calisthenics superbly performed by the school children.

Arrive at Panko

"From Puranpiso we followed the current down the Kahayan River toward Panko, situated at the river mouth. We arrived at Panko at 3 p.m. School children lined the streets to welcome us. We were invited to a welcome banquet. We had just finished our lunch and so could not partake of any food, but accepting their kindness we sat down before a table stacked with barbequed pork and other delicacies.

"The village was partially submerged in salt water at high tide. Salt, I am told, is extracted from a certain species of palm tree. Panko, situated at the river mouth, is accessible by sea, but all of her necessities here are as primitive and backward as the more secluded interior.

"From Panko we took a reverse course, returning to Kualapuas and then headed for our final destination of Munticap in the upper Balito region. Although our ships were sailing upstream, the quiet flow of the current gave us an impression that we were headed for the sea. Excluding villages established on higher terrain, the entire forest to the west appeared submerged in water. As we traveled upstream our ships collided with many stray logs."

Reich Making Good Results In Italy Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

while the naval port of Spezia was in German hands.

D.N.B. disclosed that a strong Fascist formation in the Laibach area had put itself at the disposal of the German command and expressed willingness to continue to battle against the Americans and British.

Meanwhile, apart from few exceptions, Italian troops in southeastern Europe area have complied without any difficulties with the German request to lay down arms. D.N.B. added that the surrender of Italian arms in Greece was generally carried out yesterday. On Crete, Italian formations, without incident, laid down their arms.

Warships Are Seized

D.N.B. further stated that Italian men-of-war and freighters in Greek ports had been taken over by the German troops and all Italian airfields in southeastern Europe were in German hands and all aircraft secured. It is said temporary difficulties occurred only on the Dodecanese where the Italian commander first refused to give the order to surrender but after a short struggle disarmament was carried out completely.

In South France, the 4th Italian Army has laid down arms without resistance to German troops under Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt. The coast area from Toulon to Mentone is now occupied by German forces.

In the Balkans, the bulk of the Italian commanding officers readily yielded to the demands of the German Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal von Weichs.

Majority of the Italian army divisions east of Tirana in Albania, and the 11th Division in Athens have also laid down arms.

Italian warships and merchantmen in the Aegean Sea have been taken over by the German navy.

Former Italian airfields as well as the most important harbors along the Adriatic Coast have also been occupied.

Italian formations are now joining the Germans in a mass to continue battle.

Mountbatten Made Admiral

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, has been promoted to full Admiral, the British Admiralty announced today, according to a report from London.

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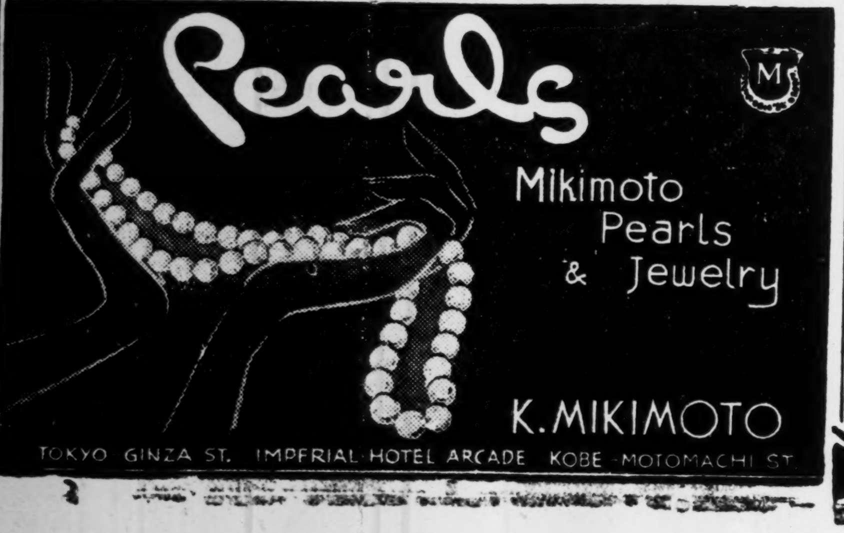

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MEN ON NEW GUINEA SELF-SUPPLY FOODS

Nippon Forces Living on Local Products Since Landing—Cultivation Undertaken

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT A FOREMOST FRONT, NEW GUINEA.—With a firm conviction in the fact that those who become self-sufficient in foodstuff supplies on the front are able to fight the current war through to final victory, the Imperial warriors stationed in New Guinea are daringly and boldly fighting the war for self-sufficiency in the face of all imaginable hardships and obstacles.

The Japanese fighters who landed on the island had to live on local products from the very day they set foot on New Guinea soil. While fighting against the enemy forces, the Imperial units there had to allot some men for collecting any food products they could possibly find. It is hardly imaginable what hardships they had to endure and what obstacles they had to conquer.

Braving the rough seas of over 6,000 kilometers, these warriors arrived at the island and immediately organized among themselves agricultural, fishery, foodstuffs and engineering corps for the purpose of acquiring necessary food supplies and building sleeping quarters. Each man contributed a pair of socks out of which fishing nets were made. The coast being full of coral reefs, fishing was not as easy as in Japanese waters. Often the nets were torn, while on many occasions when the men went out for fishing on canoes they bumped against projecting rocks. Days went on without a catch. While these men were exerting their utmost in obtaining foodstuffs, their comrades, even those who were suffering from malaria, bravely took up arms and the "Wild Eagles," performed their duties as usual with scarcely enough to eat. It was not seldom that they had meals only twice a day.

Taiwanese Youths Help

Many months have elapsed since the landing of the Imperial Forces on New Guinea. Working side by side with the Japanese Forces in collecting foodstuffs are the members of the Corps for National Service through Labor, constituted of Taiwanese Youths. These youths were dispatched on the mission of serving the Imperial Forces by engaging themselves in securing foodstuffs available in and around the island. They are tanned and look healthy and energetic. Their bare arms and legs are dotted with mosquito bites, attesting to the tortures they are daily enduring. Despite the privations they are undergoing, they look full of strength, their faces bright with smiles. It goes without saying that the Japanese officers and men are immeasurably encouraged and cheered up by the presence of these Taiwanese youths.

The task of the agricultural corps is hard and vast. While they grow various kinds of vegetables, they must first investigate and find out eatable weeds, thus to save themselves from attacks of beriberi. It is commonly imagined that all the Southern Regions are rich in fruits, but in New Guinea, hardly any bananas or papayas are available. Though the island abounds in coconut groves, the trees bear no fruits. The Papuans use the trunk of sago trees in cooking after drying it and then making it into flour.

In view of the fact that wild plants are hardly eatable for the Japanese, the cultivation of vegetables in the Japanese fashion is being experimented. Even a small patch of land is cultivated, where egg-plants, spinach, radishes, and cucumbers are growing. Step by step the experiment has proved successful, thanks to the untiring labor of the Japanese men of sturdy will and iron determination.

NAMELESS AND AIMLESS WAR

By COBBER

Special to the Nippon Times

Money plays such a decisive role in Uncle Sam's destinies that one might justly say that it is the source of all his troubles both at home and abroad. Is it possible to point at any other country in the world that matches America's crazy merry-go-round of graft and greed, corruption, blackmail, cocktail and jazz, gangsters and lynching and Ku Klux Klan? A mad life and a merry one at home; conspiracies and armed interventions abroad—all in the pursuit of the nimble dollar.

We have no quarrel with the American way of life—inside America. That's none of our business at all. But with the evil practices of dollar diplomacy which has no regard for other people's welfare—outside America, we have a quarrel of some considerable magnitude. That quarrel is now the War of Greater East Asia.

This war has produced the usual spate of talk over secret weapons, but the U.S. dollar must be about the greatest secret weapon of all time. We don't mind saying it's been pretty successful in the past. But every once in a while it strikes a snag. And then ...... well, that's when you get a real glimpse of the grasping, ruthless financial clique that rules the United States.

Out for Power

These ruthless rulers of America are out for world power, and anything that stands in the way must be crushed without mercy. Steel, rubber, tin, petroleum—woe to the country that possesses these alluring riches! For sooner or later, if their sinister ambitions are left unchecked, the money barons of Wall Street will stretch out their greedy talons .. and the unbridled dollar diplomacy will again go into action as in the past.

Of course these punchy plutocrats of America can brook no rivals; and if a rival does give serious trouble, then it's "all steps short of war." Japan stood like a fortress, barring their exploitation of East Asia. So economic sanctions were applied against Japan, and you must know that such sanctions, to all intents and purposes, amount to an undeclared war. But Japan still stood firm. Then came the notorious "Demands"—the real showdown. At last Japan's stoic patience was exhausted completely and to the baffled amazement of Washington and Wall Street, Japan not only took up the challenge but straightway wreaked havoc on the U.S. Fleet in Pearl Harbor.

The lords and masters of America were flabbergasted. They were furious. Listen to Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan: "The only way to teach the Japanese a lesson is to destroy him." And again: "The fanatical will of the Japanese to fight and die for his country must be utterly destroyed."

No wonder they are enraged. Here was a nation which was not to be bluffed or blackmailed by money and international conspiracy. At long last the dollar and the money barons had met their match.

When we think of all the circumstances under which the Pacific War broke out, we cannot help thinking that the American people—as entirely distinct from the controlling financial houses—must be puzzled as to why they have been dragged into this terrific war. The common people of America know that they have their own proper place in the Western Hemisphere and were menaced by no one. There is not the slightest doubt in their minds that they could have gone on living in peace and prosperity, enjoying all the luxuries of a normal American life, if it were not for the black designs of their international new dealers. That is why the American people are unable to understand just what they are fighting for. No satisfactory answer to that has ever been given. No wonder many call Roosevelt's war a "nameless and aimless war."

War for Millionaires

However, it doesn't mean that Roosevelt and his henchmen have no definite war aim. They certainly have. They are on top of the United States already, but that's not enough: they intend to get on top of the world. That's their war aim. Call it a crazy madman's dream but the actuality of war is no mere dream. The American people are shedding their blood in a quarrel that is no quarrel at all, but a campaign of plunder and conquest to enrich the millionaire playboys.

Nevertheless, we are confident that there will come a day when the common people of America refuse to be driven to the slaughter house of war like so many cattle, just to make the world safe for their crafty un-American rulers. Yes, "un-American" we say, for what has this ruthless international conspiracy and exploitation of foreign peoples backed by the nimble dollar to do with the ideals of liberty that inspired the founding of the United States? U.S. foreign policy has strayed a long, long way from the sound principles laid down by George Washington.

What then are the United States and Britain fighting for? They face no menace from any other country. Their peoples monopolize rich resources of the world and can live in peace and comfort if they but mind their own business. Where is the need for them to fight?

And so, the fight of the peoples of America and Britain, after all, is not with the peoples of East Asia but with their own cynical, selfish leaders who aim to rule the whole world with money. And one may rest assured that as long as those leaders remain in power the American, British, and Australian peoples will continue to suffer in a "nameless and aimless" war.

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HEROISM IS RECALLED OF RANI OF JHANSI

Special Regiment Is Formed in Her Honor Under Nethaji S.C. Bose

By a Domei Correspondent

KUALA LUMPUR, September 11.—Ever since the formation of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in the Indian National Army by Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, people, other than Indians, must have been wondering who is this Rani (Queen) of Jhansi who has leapt into prominence overnight as it were and what made her name to be perpetuated in so glorious a manner.

Eighty-five years ago one of the most precocious, ambitious, and undaunted women disappeared from the political firmament of India in her drive against an alien domination. Here was a meteoric career, she having met with death at the age of 23. During her short period of reign over Jhansi are displayed qualities of statesmanship and capability for administration and organization which elicited praise even from her British adversaries. As a soldier she was not an organizer nor a strategist but a dashing cavalry leader who rode straight through the enemy camp.

The Rani of Jhansi—Laksmi Bai was her name—was born at Benares, Mecca of the Hindus, on October 21, 1835, to Moropant Tambe who was at that time serving one of the many Mahratta chiefs who had lost power due to the East India Company's conquests.

Child, King Dies

Gangadhar Rao (at that time Raja of Jhansi, having heard of Lakshmi's beauty, married her and thus she became the Rani of Jhansi. He begot a child in her in 1851. Those were days when the East India Company was spreading its tentacles and annexing state after state under one pretext or other. The child died three months after its birth. The King died immediately after. The grief of the Rani was beyond words. She adopted a child, but Lord Dalhousie, then British Governor-General disapproved it and ordered the annexation of Jhansi. A large regiment was stationed in the fort of Jhansi and the administration was carried on by company servants.

The outbreak of the first war of Indian independence in 1857—called by the British the Sepoy Mutiny—gave the Rani the much-awaited-for opportunity and when the whole of North India was caught in the maelstrom Jhansi unfurled the flag of independence and massacred all British officers and men.

Having received reinforcements by sea an army of 60,000 Britishers under Sir Hugh Rose, marched to Jhansi and besieged the fort and demanded the Rani's surrender. Unable to suffer this effrontery and aspersion on her honor and reputation, she defied the British commander's orders, mustered her army and fought. The British army suffered enormously as soon as it set its foot on the soil of Jhansi, for the whole land surrounding Jhansi was laid waste by order of the Queen so that the enemy might have no supplies.

Attired in a general's dress and mounted on her white steed, she personally encouraged the soldiers. Once when the enemy was able to create a breach in the ramparts, she herself stepped into the breach and hacked everyone who scaled the wall until help came and the breach was closed.

At last outnumbered, she boldly broke through the besieging British line and escaped to Kalpi, a distance of over 100 miles, on horseback with her adopted son in the back. With the help of the Peshwa she raised an army there and fought the British for a second time. Through treachery she had to flee once again for her life to Gwalior. Through appeals to the patriotic sentiment and national spirit of the Peshwa she was able to raise another army.

March to Kalindi

This army under her personal leadership marched to the banks of Kalindi (the present Jumna) and touching the holy waters of the river swore to take no rest until Swaraj was established. The British fought a desperate battle here but, fortune being against the Rani, she had once again to escape from the battlefield. Hotly pursued by the British she was overtaken near a flowing rill, over which her new horse refused to jump. She was struck from behind. But before she fell she killed the assailant.

And thus died one of the bravest and noblest women of India. She had achieved her purpose, fulfilled her ambition, and carried out her resolve never to live under a foreign rule and never to tolerate the desecration of her country. One such life vindicates the whole existence of a nation. Though the fruits of victory were denied her, the glories of death were hers.

A mere woman, hardly 23, beautiful as a rose, pure of conduct, she had powers of organization which few men could exhibit. It is rarely that a nation gives birth to such an angelic daughter and a queen at that.

And it was to India that such fortune fell. When a Boadicea fights and dies in battle the British honour her as their national hero but when the same thing is done in another country it is a rebellion against law and order and established government.

The fire that consumed the mortal remains of the Rani of Jhansi has not quenched its thirst and is extending its tongue in vengeance. Will not Indians propitiate this thirst of Mother Kali (Goddess of Revenge in the Hindu pantheon) by British blood?

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

FREEDOM CAMPAIGN OF INDIA ANIMATED

Dr. Naidu Says Subhas Bose's Arrival in Shonan Has Added Impetus to Movement

Hongkong News

"His presence electrified the whole audience, while his arrival in Shonan added impetus to the Independence Movement throughout East Asia," declared Dr. P.D. R. Naidu, Chairman of the Hongkong Branch of the Indian Independence League, when giving his impressions of Subhas Chandra Bose to a reporter recently.

Looking extremely fit and well after having been away from Hongkong for a while, Dr. Naidu said that he returned from Shonan after having had a splendid journey throughout.

Dr. Naidu was one of about 16 delegates to attend a number of conferences with Mr. Bose at Shonan in order to prepare for the mobilization of all Indians throughout East Asia for the attainment of India's Independence. Besides Hongkong, other representatives from Manchoukuo, Central China, Shanghai, Saigon, Manila, Burma, Java, Sumatra, Kelantan, Bangkok, Selangor and Penang were also present.

During his stay in Shonan, Dr. Naidu met Mr. Bose on several occasions. A number of open air meetings were held at the ground in front of the former Shonan Municipal Building and the attendances at these meetings were roughly between 80,000 to 90,000 people.

Impressive Scene

One of the most impressive scenes which he was fortunate enough to witness was on the occasion that Prime Minister General Tojo reviewed the Indian National Army. The men were addressed by Mr. Bose, he said, who was almost treated as an idol.

The present strength of the Indian National Army in Shonan is several thousands, Dr. Naidu added. Prior to his departure, about 80,000 men and 1,000 women had been enrolled. The spirit and enthusiasm of these men and women for the cause was most remarkable, he continued, and that is what counts most today.

Asked for his impressions of Shonan, Dr. Naidu said that it appeared as if no war had taken place there. Peace, order and contentment prevailed everywhere and, as far as Indians are concerned, they are very well treated in Shonan.

Dr. Naidu also visited a number of the areas where fierce fighting took place and among the outstanding sights seen were the Japanese and Australian War Memorials at Bukit Timah.

Hongkong Plans

Regarding Hongkong plans for the enlistment of volunteers for the Army of Liberation, Dr. Naidu said: "We are starting the enrolment of volunteers for the I.N.A. immediately. There has already been a number of enquiries. The people are very eager to enlist in the National Army. After their enrolment, they will probably be sent to Shonan for training."

Finally, Dr. Naidu was asked to comment on the granting of independence to Burma. He said: "I am very delighted to hear of Burma's Independence. Burma is the first part of the British Empire in Asia to declare her independence.

"Being neighbors of Burma, it affects us very closely, so that we are working toward the same end as quickly as possible with the inflexible support of Japan, as declared by Prime Minister Tojo during his visit to Shonan."

Funeral at Yokosuka

Joint funeral services for a certain number of navy heroes who died a gallant death in the War of Greater East Asia from Rear-Admiral Shozo Wada down were solemnized at the auditorium of the Yokosuka Naval Station Saturday. The function was attended by family members of war dead, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station, and many others.

Japan Will Trounce Anglo-Saxons, States Governor Itami of Penang

Avers Difficulties of Enemy Will Increase as Time Goes On; Stresses There Is Nothing to Worry So Better Create New Order Here

Syonan Sinbun

PENANG.—"In facing the war situation, we have nothing to worry about. We carry on with the present construction work with the greatest confidence.' Thus declared the Governor of Penang and Province Wellesley, Major-General Masakichi Itami, in an address to Government officials and employees and members of the Japanese community in Penang on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance in August.

Major-General Itami urged the Government employees to set good examples in the prosecution of the war. "You must clearly understand the war situation and be leaders of the people," he said. "Endure whatever inconveniences you may meet in your daily lives so as to achieve the three objects of the military administration: viz, maintenance of peace, ensuring of supply of war materials, and self-sufficiency."

In the course of his address the Governor said:

"With the recent constitutional crisis in Italy, all sorts of rumors were out. With the declaration of independence of Burma on August 1, our determination was again strengthened. Thus, much excitement was caused by anxiety on the one hand and joy on the other.

But a study of the war situation distinctly reveals that final victory belongs to us, which ought to be our strongest conviction.

The Allied forces of Britain and America are attempting a general counter-offensive both in Europe and the Pacific. This is because their internal affairs have compelled them to do so. They know that if they fail in this counter-offensive they shall have no more hope. Therefore, they have been forced to change their war plans.

"Their policy had been to expand their forces on the land, sea, and air before 1944: in Asia with Chungking's aid, in Europe, with Soviet Russia's resistance they had hoped to gain time. They had depended on the so-called aerial and submarine guerrilla warfare to carry out a war of attrition against the Axis. But after half a year's experience, they found their plan was wrong and had to be changed again.

"They realized that to give ample time to the Axis was disastrous to themselves. After all, the maintenance of fighting strength depends on the country's productive power which is the combination of manpower and raw material.

Danger Ahead of Enemies

"The enemies have begun to feel it hard to replace manpower. Their morale is on the decline They are losing their self-confidence. They are not doing any better with their resources for they have reached their maximum production during the year. It follows that if they cannot deal the Axis a fatal blow this year, there is danger ahead of them.

"Therefore, they are taking all chances to boast that this is their victory year! This is why they are desperate in their counter-offensive both in the East and in the West for if they fail in this counter-offensive, their future is hopeless.

"In spite of their claim that they are in an advantageous position, the enemy can never prove this with facts. Their difficulties will increase as time goes on. They are only hopelessly trying to get themselves out of a hopeless position.

"The Axis-powers with ample time and confidence will deal with the enemies no matter from where they come. The enemies will be annihilated in due course.

Issues Call to Women

IPOH.—A call to her sisters in Perak not to falter in their march "On to Delhi" was made by Mrs. M. K. Chidambaram, Chairman of the Women's Section of the Shonan Indian Independence League in an address to local League workers.

"Let us all remember," she declared, "that India expects every daughter of her's to do her duty. Our motto is Unity, Faith and Sacrifice. Without this independence for India cannot be achieved. We must resolve to march 'On to Delhi!' "

Accompanying Mrs. Chidambaram was Miss Saraswathy, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Shonan I.I.L.

HONGKONG BOOSTING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Many New Light Industry Factories Established for Asia's Consumption

Hongkong News

Under the aegis of the Hongkong Government, various factories in Hongkong and Kowloon are now engaged in increasing the production of necessary commodities and contributing greatly to the satisfactory prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

A phenomenal increase has been witnessed, especially in the weaving industries and the production of rubber, manila rope, sugar, clothing and beer, as well as cold storage goods.

Before the outbreak of the war, there were more than 700 factories connected with light industries in Hongkong and Kowloon. Simultaneously with the occupation of the Hongkong area by the Japanese Forces in December 1941, all these factories have been placed in Japanese hands and readjusted and merged to half the number to increase efficiency.

Recent conditions of various light industry factories in the Hongkong and Kowloon areas reveal a great improvement, both in quantity and quality of the fabric and rubber products, under the direct management of the Hongkong authorities. Automobile and bicycle tires and the best of various kinds of rubber hose, boots and other rubber goods connected with medical needs, are now being successfully manufactured. Weaving plants are now turning out tons of superior grade canvas every month and aiming at increasing the output still further.

New Companies

At present a certain company which has been commissioned by the Government authorities, is engaged in manufacturing Manila rope and has arranged to obtain more raw materials for its manufacture. Also commissioned by the Government-General is another company engaged in managing foodstuffs factories and exerting itself to meet special local requirements. The same company is also turning out butter and already exporting large quantities of the product to various parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Cube sugar required for Japan's home consumption is also being manufactured by Hongkong and Kowloon factories.

Besides beverages, plans are also under way for the production of "miso shoyu" bleaching powders as well as caustic soda. Of the total output of Hongkong-manufactured products, 70 per cent is exported, while the balance is consumed locally.

Sports Activities Revived

With interest in sport revived through the recent visit of sportsmen from Canton and the completion of a number of miniature football tournaments in Hongkong and Kowloon, football fans will be interested to hear of another competition which will commence at the Cheungshawan Sports Ground toward the end of August.

A cup, to be known as the "Ah Tung" Cup, has already been donated by Cheung Kau, Captain of the Railway Guards, in the Shamshuipo District.

So far, the following teams have sent in their applications: Ling Nam Ling, Ling Nam Nam, Chick Tse Chick, Chick Tso Tso, and Chap Luen.

Tsun Wan F. C.

Members of the Tsum Wan Football Club, in the Central District, have athletic activities.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE ENJOYS POPULARITY

40,000 Chinese in Hongkong Speak It Fluently—Many Attending Schools

Hongkong News

The growing popularity in the study of Japanese in Hongkong since the occupation is shown in the number of Japanese Language School, which now total Japanese 56 The total number of students in these schools at the present time is 8,713.

It is estimated that a total of 16,839 students have completed a course in Japanese, while the number of Chinese able to speak Japanese is said to be about 40,000 or more.

These figures include the large number of Chinese working in the various District Bureaus and Government Bureaus who are able to speak and understand the Japanese language.

More Learn Japanese

A meeting of all the headmasters of local Japanese Language Schools was held at the Hongkong Japanese School (former Belilios Girls' School) recently, when various matters in the progress and improvement of the various schools were discussed.

Over 53 representatives were present and among the guests were Mr. Nagao, Head of the Education Department, and Mr. Yamamoto, a high official of the Education Department.

In an opening address, Mr. Yamamoto said: "I must thank all present at this meeting today. I am glad to report that there is a remarkable increase in Japanese language students this year as compared with the last—from 3,000 to 9,000. This increase shows that Japanese language is most popular and that every one is anxious to learn it.

"Since there are so many students in the various schools, we should try our best to improve conditions in the schools so that the students may learn proper pronunciation and general knowledge of the language. We should also abide by the Governor's Order No. 15 concerning Japanese language schools and should pay particular attention to procuring efficient teachers for this purpose."

Graduate Seamen's School

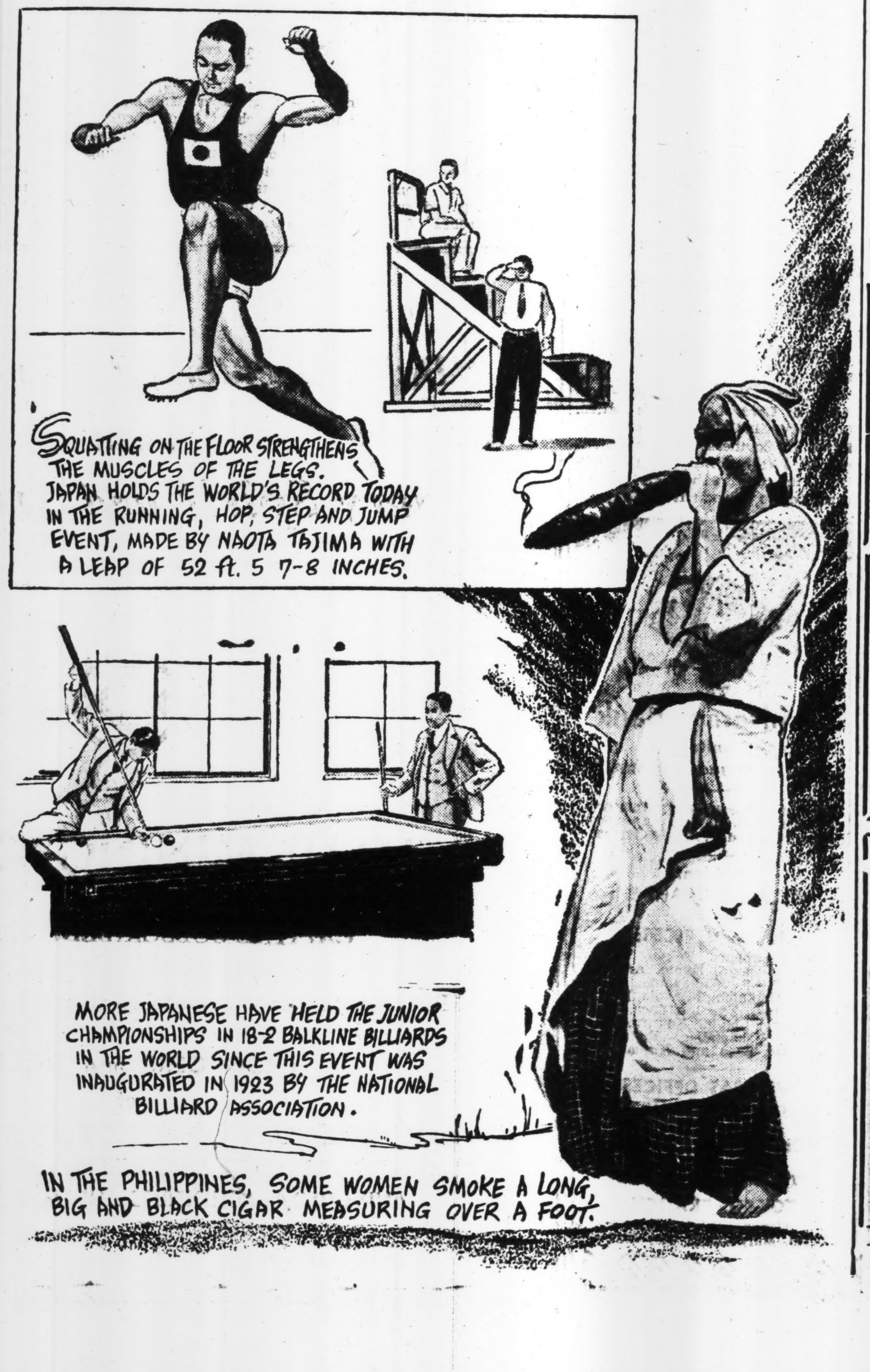
Successful graduates in the second term engineering and navigation courses of the Hongkong Seamen's Institute were presented with their certificates by Mr. Ikeda, Headmaster of the Institute, at a graduation ceremony held recently.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Captain Togo, Lieutenant Commander Ikeda, Yoshida, Water Gendarmerie, Chief Yoneno and Chan Lim-pak of the Chinese Representative Council.

Speeches were made by Mr. Ikeda and Mr. Chan, who advised the graduates to remember their training at the Institute, and to observe and obey their superiors in the execution of their duties at all times.

A commencement ceremony for the fifth batch of students was also held at the Institute.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter II
Section III

Taking the opportunity created by the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, the United States launched a verbal attack upon Japan by every possible means in an effort to impose itself on China's gratitude. The Stimson memorandum of September 22, 1931, the Stimson communique of January 7, 1932, refusing to recognize the conditions existing in Manchuria, and the demand on February 6 of the same year for immediate cessation of hostilities, were all results of its desire to check Japan, but they accomplished no more than a moral support for China.

With such gestures the United States succeeded in bringing Japan and China into an armed conflict and in attaining a position of seeming benefactor to China, without having shed a drop of blood or even of sweat. It was evident that its objective was to recommence encroachment upon East Asia by gaining the gratitude of China. And just as it expected, the position of the United States in respect to China became more favorable as proved by the steady growth of its trade with China after the Manchurian Affair. The following table showing the ratio of the trade volumes of Japan and the United States in respect to China's foreign trade tells the tale effectively:

	Japan	U.S.
1932	21.8%	12.2%
1933	15.7%	18.5%
1934	15.2%	17.6%

This table vividly displays the inversion of the positions of Japan and the United States in regard to their trade with China. Taking advantage of its now favorable position, the United States encouraged China to take positive anti-Japanese measures. With the Manchurian Affair as the starting point, American encroachment upon East Asia recommenced more openly than ever before. That is, a combination of the American continental policy, consisting of bringing Japan and China to an armed conflict with the aim to reduce the two nations to a state of impoverishment, and the traditional aggressive policy of the United States, consisting of a progressive policy beginning with commercial aggression, passing on to economic aggression and ending with militaristic aggression, began to be formed.

The China Incident broke out in the midst of this situation, and with it the combination of continental policy and commercial aggression adhered to by the United States during the period between the Manchurian Affair and the outbreak of the China Incident, was changed to that of continental policy and financial aggression. Financial aggression in this case developed in two directions. One was a monetary policy which temporarily was the central problem in war-time economy, that is, the policy of stabilizing the currency in China, and the other was the policy of offering credit to China for the purpose of buying war materials.

Various agreements concluded on these points between China and the United States can be enumerated as follows:

July 1937: An agreement for selling gold to China through the Silver agreement between the two nations. This was aimed at stabilizing currency in China, which was on a silver standard, by purchasing silver from it.

July 1937: A loan of $4,500,000 to the Pacific Development Company. This was the continuation of the financial policy toward China of the New York financial bloc which has been mentioned before.

November 1937: The United States exported arms to China to the amount of $1,702,000.

July 5, 1938: The revision of the United States-China Silver Treaty. Up to this time, Chinese silver shipped to the United States amounted to $12,500,000, whereas war materials imported from the United States amounted to $25,000,000 during the year since the outbreak of the China Incident.

December 14, 1938: Establishment of a loan of $25,000,000 for exporting agricultural products to China by the American Export and Import Bank.

December 19, 1938: The third revision of the United States-China Silver Treaty.

In spite of all this financial and material assistance, the United States was obliged to recognize the complete defeat of China at the hands of the Japanese Forces. It was then that the United States launched a direct attack upon Japan along with an indirect offensive by helping China. The retaliatory measures against Japan's victories and the offering of various credit to China, had been the key-note of the American policy toward China for some time.

July, 1939: Transfer of the Stuart Automobile Factory to China.

July 26, 1939: The announcement of the abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. This was thought to be a retaliatory measure against British concessions at the Japanese-British Conference on the Tientsin Concession problem. It can be justified by the fact that the announcement was entirely one-sided.

January 25, 1940: The nullification of the terms of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

The Japanese-American commercial treaty, whose abrogation was announced by the United States on July 26, 1939, expired on January 26, 1940, and the commerce between the two nations plunged into a state of non-treaty. This treaty, which was concluded in 1911 and which had contributed greatly to the commerce between the two nations, was thus ended through the meaningless oppression of Japan.

Originally this treaty, like those of other nations, included stipulations accorded to the most-favored nations, besides provisions for entering the country, travelling, residing and so on. The most important was the most-favored nation treatment accorded to Japanese ships. For instance, if Japanese ships were not treated in accordance with this clause but received a special treatment, they would have had to pay a tariff of 50 cents on every ton of registered displacement, a special tariff and a light-house tariff as well as an ad valarem duty of 10 per cent on all cargo, all of which would have been a great blow to the trade between Japan and the United States.

On December 22, 1939, the United States informed Japan that by an enactment of the internal administration, discriminative treatment in regard to the tonnage tariff and the light-house tariff would be withdrawn. To this Japan reciprocated by proclaiming an Imperial ordinance to the effect that it would not allow any discriminative tariffs against American ships.

In view of the foregoing, it seemed as if the non-treaty condition should cause no immediate change in the commercial relationship between the two nations. Why, then, did the United States take such a measure, which was not accompanied by any practical effect? All the problems presented by the invalidation of the Japanese-American commercial treaty are included in this question It goes without saying that the United States had aimed at the moral effect upon Japan, but aside from that there are the following three facts which should be given attention:

1. The most-favored nation treatment under a state of non-treaty can at any time be invalidated freely by either party.
2. In spite of Japan's proposal for a written promise of the most-favored nation treatment, the United States took the attitude of refusal.
3. On account of the existence of a state of non-treaty, the United States became free to present bills of embargo to Congress.

It can thus be clearly seen that the most-favored nation treatment covering commercial transactions stopped short at being only a measure of internal administration. It was a precarious state of affairs which could be abrogated at any time should one of the parties wish to do so, and it was to prevent such an event that Japan tried earnestly to secure a written promise from the United States, but to no avail. Here again we see the autocratic and slighting attitude of the United States, thought of which makes difficult an impartial judgment.

The abrogation of the Commercial Treaty was in itself not the objective of the United States. The real object was the prevention of exports to Japan. Although American public opinion was inclined toward the presentation of a bill to Congress for the prohibition of all exports to Japan, in view of the existence of the Commercial Treaty it was impossible to put it into practice. Therefore, the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty, so that it might carry out prevention of exports to Japan and to threaten Japan economically by the exercise of the right of embargo given to the President was one step in the American economic campaign against Japan. In case Japan was not brought to its knees before the threat, it was the intention of the United States to carry out an embargo by appealing to public opinion and thereby strangle Japan. It follows, then, that abrogation of the Commercial Treaty was the first evil step in the American oppression of Japan.

Against such affronts the line of action taken by Japan was inevitable, but for the United States the policy was followed as logically as if it had been a carefully-planned campaign The attitude was one of calculating coolness and cruelty totally lacking in international faith and goodwill.

Section IV

The United States gradually carried out embargo acts in order to strangle Japan, while on the other hand it steadily continued to help China with increased vigor. Let us review the series of financial assistance rendered by the United States to China, and the embargo against Japan in its entirety.

Although the United States had been enforcing an embargo against Japan it had not, as its pretense at moral embargo proves, gone beyond the stage of admonishing exporters to exercise self-restraint. However, since such mild action did not bring about the expected result in its policy of economic oppression of Japan, the United States, growing impatient, carried out the fore-mentioned abrogation of the Commercial Treaty so that it might extend and strengthen the embargo to a national scale Consequently, the embargo came to be divided into a moral embargo and a forcible embargo from the time of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty. The latter form of embargo was destined to include motor fuel and lubricants for aircraft as of August 1, 1941.

First, let us review the moral embargoes:

July 1, 1938: On aircraft or equipment for aerial navigation.

December 2, 1939: On aircraft and materials for their construction.

December 15, 1939: On molybdenum and aluminum.

December 20, 1939: On drafts, equipment, details of process and technical information for the manufacture of high-grade gasoline.

June 4, 1940: On construction machinery.

September 3, 1940: Fire-fighting equipment, searchlights for military use, aerial cameras and other military equipment involving optical principles in their manufacture, were placed under a permit system to be effective from November 1, 1940.

November 25, 1940: 41 items, including hand-operated and second hand machineries, were placed under a permit system to be effective from December 1, 1940.

December 10, 1940: Iron ore, pig-iron, iron alloy, special steel products and semi-finished steel products, were added to the list of goods requiring permits, effective from December 30, 1940.

December 21, 1940: Nitrogen, ethylene and 18 other items were added to the list of goods requiring permits, to go into effect from 1941.

Second, the forcible embargoes against Japan and the financial aid to China were as follows:

March 17, 1940: A loan of $20,000,000 advanced to China by the Importers' and Exporters' Bank of America.

July 2, 1940: Proclamation of the National Defense Promotion Law which consisted of the announcement of an embargo on materials necessary to the United States such as arms, chemicals, aircraft parts and construction machinery.

July 25, 1940: The announcement of the addition of kerosene and kerosene products, scrap-iron and gold scrapings to the list coming under the Shepherd-May Law.

August 1940: Conclusion of the purchase agreement between the United States and China for antimony and tungsten (contracted amount, 20,000 tons).

September 1940: A loan of $25,000,000 advanced to China by the Importers' and Exporters' Bank of America.

September 26, 1940: Proclamation of an ordinance controlling the exportation of scrap-iron.

October 1940: Conclusion of an agreement between the United States and China for the purchase of tungsten up to 10,000 tons, and amounting to $10,000,000.

October 16, 1940: Enforcement of an embargo against Japan on scrap-iron.

In spite of the fact that Roosevelt declared on July 2, at the time of the passage of the Shepherd-May Bill, that it was not necessary to include petroleum and scrap-iron in the list of commodities affected by the bill as there were surplus stocks of these, on July 20, or within less than a month, he had changed his mind. Moreover, the permit system of the Shepherd-May Law covered only grade A scrap-iron, while grade B scrap-iron, which comprised the greater part imported by Japan, was entirely excluded. Thus, as far as Japan was concerned, an embargo was placed on all scrap-iron at this time. It was really an amazing change of attitude which can only be interpreted as America's desire to slight Japan and to play through a cruel policy intended to slowly choke our country.

November 30, 1940: Announcement by President Roosevelt of the conclusion of a loan treaty for $100,000,000 between the United States and China

This was a retaliatory measure against the new treaty concluded between Japan and China. The substance of the loan treaty was that half, or $50,000,000, was to be advanced to the anti-Japanese regime through the Importers' and Exporters' Bank of the United States for general purposes, while the other half of the loan was to be advanced from the United States Stabilization Fund for the purpose of stabilizing Chinese currency. A metal storage company of the United States was then to buy tungsten and antimony to the amount of $60,000,000, from the payment of which the $50,000,000 advanced by the Importers' and Exporters' Bank was to be paid back.

This loan is worthy of a close examination from two points to view. The first is the enormity of the amount. It has already been stated that American loans to China, which were advanced at intervals three times between December 1938 and September 1940, amounted altogether to $70,000,000, but this fourth loan exceeded in amount the total of the three previous loans. The second is that, although the previous three loans were limited to the financing of trade by the Importers' and Exporters' Bank, this fourth loan covered also manipulations of the exchange. Of the total amount of this fourth loan, the $50,000,000 for general purposes, was, without doubt, laid out for the purchase of war material and arms to increase the resistance power of China. At the same time tungsten, antimony and solder, which were the counter-presentation against this loan, were calculated to fill the needs of the American war industries. Thus it can be seen that the loan policy was based on a close calculation, which only the United States was capable of planning and carrying through.

The other half of the fourth loan was intended to stabilize Chinese currency, which was steadily dropping in value due to the establishment of the new central regime and to frictions between the Nationalist and Communist parties of China. These facts clearly illustrate that the fourth loan was the open and grand-scale manifestation of the American policy, which consisted in assisting China both with arms and with money.

Thus 1940 closed with a complex and indirect struggle between Japan and the United States, characterized by the American shipment of arms to China and the efforts at stabilizing China's currency. However, at the beginning of 1941 the situation saw a sudden change: Japan dealt a hammer-blow on American financial aggression which formed the basis of its aid to China.

The first of these counter-actions by Japan was the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China; the other was the blocking of the Burma Route, the American arms supply route to China. The Central Reserve Bank of China, the establishment of which had been assiduously planned by the National Government ever since its removal to Nanking, was finally founded on December 20, 1940, and business was began on January 6, 1941. The object of the establishment of this new bank was, without question, to launch a currency aggression which would wrest from the Chungking regime control over the currency, and at the same time to deal a great hammer-blow on American financial aid to the anti-Japanese regime. Consequently, the first step taken was to fix the standard value of the new currency at par with the old currency, and to remove the old currency from circulation. The next step was, with the old currency that had been called in, to undermine the value of the foreign currency which had formed the basis of the exchange value of the old currency. Thus it was a policy most dreaded by the Anglo-American nations and by the Chungking regime.

The loan of $10,000,000 which was advanced by the United States to Chungking in November 1940, was more a prop in anticipation of the forthcoming new currency, rather than a retaliatory measure against the Japan-China Treaty. Although the United States again advanced a loan of $50,000,000 to China in April, 1941 for the purpose of combating the new currency in reality American financial aid to Chungking had received a mortal blow by the brilliant debut of the new currency on the money market.

The Yunnan-Burma Route, which had been closed for a period of three months by an agreement between Japan and Britain, was reopened on October 10, 1940 when the term of the agreement expired. It was then, from the winter of the same year till the following spring, that Japanese Wild Eagles carried out air-raids on the Route, completely severing the great blood-infusing artery of the anti-Japanese regime. And when this happened, American arms assistance to Chungking became absolutely impossible.

(To Be Continued)

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

By M. O.

Nearly a month has elapsed since Britain's Prime Minister crossed the ocean to confer with his American colleague at Quebec. The Conference adjourned towards the end of August, and the other delegates packed their trunks and went home. But Mr. Churchill, strange to relate, failed to hurry home to report on the parley. Instead he is lingering on in the United States at Mr. Roosevelt's coattails. The business of Government in London may be pressing, but Mr. Churchill finds more pressing affairs to attend to in the White House than in Downing Street, even after a month's absence.

Could it be possible that Mr. Roosevelt's self-styled "most loyal lieutenant" is loitering in Washington, at this critical time, after all official Anglo-American problems were thrashed out at Quebec, to solicit further aid from his American chief?

In this connection several singularly revealing recent remarks by the two gentlemen have been reported in the Press. Mr. Churchill, for instance, in an address given at Harvard University, dropped some most suggestive hints. In one part of his address he significantly referred to "future joint Anglo-American citizenship." In another he admitted that "in the future the British Empire will become completely dependent upon the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, having inserted a sentence in a letter to Congress covering the 11th Lend-Lease Report which read: "victory and secure peace are the only coin by which we can be paid," was forced by Congress opposition to delete these words. While deleting the offending words Mr. Roosevelt significantly rectified them by stating that while these words contained "a large element of truth," lease-lend recipients will repay what they can "but not necessarily in dollars."

Putting two and two together it seems permissible to surmise that Britain is nearing the end of her tether, and that Mr. Churchill has gone to Washington hat in hand to ask for increasing aid which Britain will never be able to repay in dollars, and for which she cannot at the moment, admit the pledges she has given, while his fellow conspirator, Mr. Roosevelt has to overcome a certain amount of opposition from hard-headed Americans not in the know, before he can go on dispending lavish American aid with no future compensation apparently in sight.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Churchill was once accused by alarmed British economists of heading the country toward inevitable bankruptcy, he disclosed his attitude toward the problem of sound national finances by retorting "Better Britain bankrupt than defeated." Has the day already come when Britain's bankruptcy is so complete that he must swallow his dignity, and emulating Chungking's sob-sister, Soong Mei Ling, go to Washington a'begging?

It was the same vociferous Mr. Churchill who also once announced that he did not become Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire, although its bankruptcy did not dismay him. The bankruptcy from which he did not shrink in his richlessness appears to have encompassed his country already. The liquidation of Empire from which even he shrank, though he nevertheless mortgaged his country to Uncle Sam so that Britain might go on fighting, is now apparently being forced upon him as the price of further aid.

Wherefore Mr. Roosevelt's "most loyal lieutenant," having given a lien on his country and Empire to the men without a country in America apparently finds himself in the position where he must eat his earlier words, and, in the name of "joint Anglo-American citizenship," "dependence of the British Empire on America," and other similar euphemisms, prepare the British public with as good a grace as he can for just that liquidation of Empire to America he himself alone made inevitable.

Music Notes

Two musical events scheduled in Tokyo for Saturday, September 18, will mark the start of the new concert and recital season which is usually commencing about the middle of September.

Kenshu Wanibuchi, violinist of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, who was recently welcomed back into the fold of the musical circles following several years absence on account of military service, will make a solo appearance for the 23rd periodical Welfare Culture Evening sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, from 6 p.m., Saturday, September 18, at the Kyoritsu Hall. Assisted at the piano by Shinichi Takada, Br. Wanibuchi will play the following selections: "Haru no Umi", by Michio Miyagi; Waltz, by Brahms; Hungarian Dance No. 5, by Brahms; and Ballade and Polonaise, by Vieuxtemps.

Vocal selections by Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, accompanied at the piano by Miss Sonoko Hoshina, will also be given, including an aria from Thomas' opera, "Mignon", and Japanese songs by Teiichiro Takahashi, Yuzuru Ike, Tei Yanada, and Koscak Yamada.

The second part of the evening feature performances by Yusaku Azuma's Ballet Company, which will present a Ballet Classique, "Chopiniana", based on selected pieces from Chopin's works, and a "Divertissement" to music by Liszt, Schubert, Debussy, Mendelssohn, Johann Strauss, Saint-Saens, and Delibes.

A musical lecture by Mitsuru Ushiyama, and choral pieces sung by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus under the baton of Kojiro Kobune will start the program in the usual manner.

Japanese folk songs and contemporary songs are among the main offerings on the program of a vocal recital by Miss Chiyako Sato, to be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6 p.m., Saturday, September 18. Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Michio Miyagi, koto; Seifu Yoshida, shakuhachi, and Tsuneo Kawasaki, marionet artist will assist in the recital.

A full evening's program devoted to the songs by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, one of the foremost contemporary composers in this country, will be presented by Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, in his 10th Vocal Recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Sunday, September 19. He will be accompanied at the piano by Tatsuo Mizutani. Among the songs to be interpreted are a cycle of five pieces composed to poems by Akiko Yosano, the late poetress; a series of songs to Tanka poems written by Hiroshi Yosano; four songs composed to peoms by the late Hakushu Kitahara, and several others.

Light music will be offered in a "Popular Concert" sponsored by the Oyu Association from 4 p.m., Sunday, September 19, at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium. Among those appearing are Miss Aiko Hirano, soprano; the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra conducted by Kazuo Tanaka; Ichiro Fujiyama and his Music Ensemble; Miss Noriko Awaya with her Ensemble; and Katsuji Asakura leading the Bikyo Light Music Ensemble. In case of unfavorable weather on Sunday, the concert will be held at the same place and hour, on Monday, September 20.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will hold its first subscription concert of the new season at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, September 22 and 23, wtih an extra performance of the same program to be held Friday, September 24. Joseph Rosenstock will direct the concert, in which Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Ryohei Miyamoto, barytone, Keikichi Yatabe, bass; Tadashi Kurimoto, bass and the Musashino Music School Chorus will also participate. Beethoven's Third Symphony "Eroica"); "Festival Time" by Kojiro Kobune, and the Second Act from Verdi's Opera, "Aida", in a concert stage version based on a Japanese translation by Kohei Futami (first performance in this country) will be rendered.

Miss Meitoku Rin, a Taiwanese dancer, will make her Tokyo debut in a recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Saturday, September 25, with the background of Japanese classical Gagaku music arranged by Goro Ishii and Taiwanese songs arranged by Kyoko Hoku.

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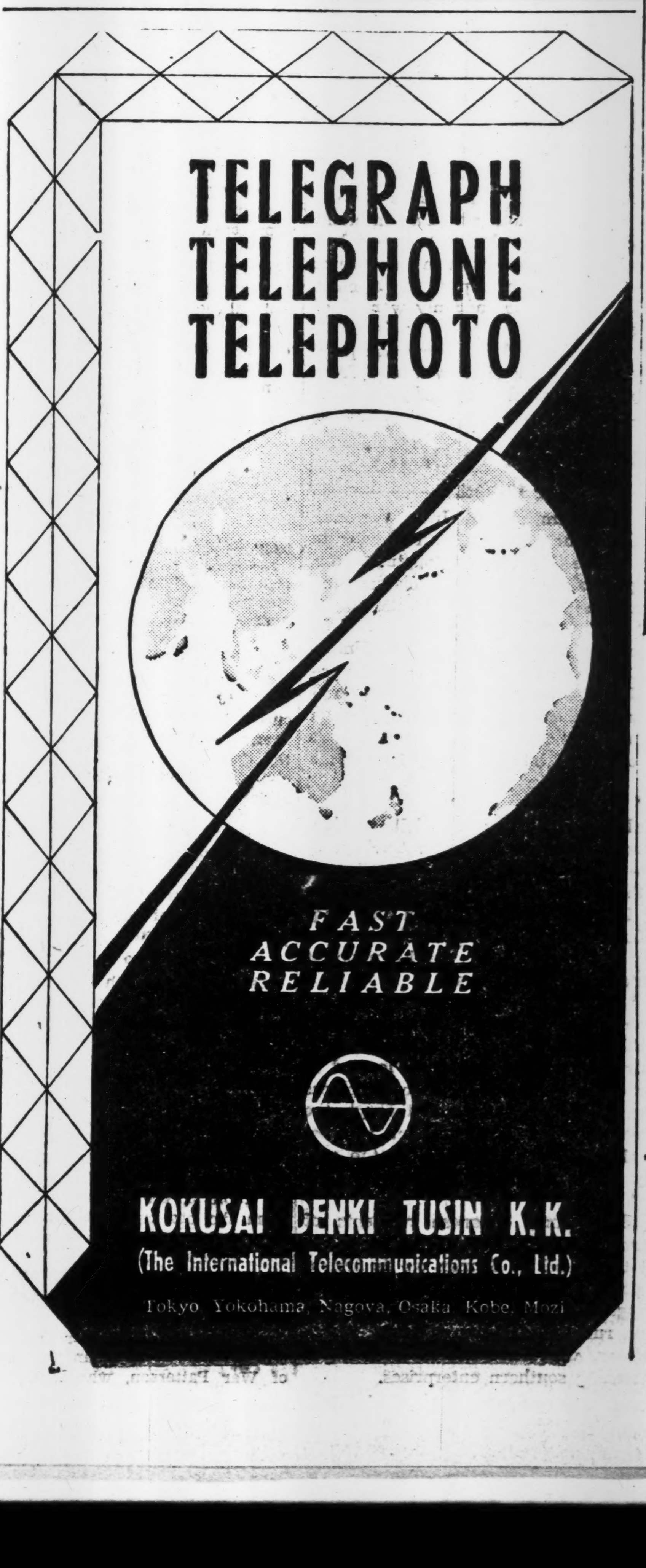

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1943

The British Lion Bares Its Teeth

A decrepit and battered British lion has bared its stained teeth in a last roar of defiance. In Washington, "highest British officials" are quoted by an American news agency to grab back its extraterritorial rights, its concessions and its colonies in East Asia, to win back its pre-war "status quo" in China and elsewhere, despite the promises already made to Chungking. These officials are reported as declaring that Britain is not willing to give up a single advantage wrenched from the defenseless millions of Asia at the point of the gun and through wily trickery prior to the day when Japan rose in arms to restore Asia to the Asiatics.

Of vast significance is the remark attributed to these same British officials that since Britain's interests are appreciably larger than America's in the Pacific, and since the United States has not been requested to give up anything, why should the British? The implication is clear. Following the line of reasoning which Churchill himself made clear when he declared himself absolutey against any "liquidation" of the British Empire, the British policy makers have come out in the open with what anti-Axis reports unashamedly term as an authentic declaration of British postwar policy toward East Asia.

Intoxicated by the temporary successes gained in the Southern European theater of war, flushed and convinced by the strong, heady wine of their own propaganda, the British have become deliberately careless, ready to fling an intolerable taunt into the face of Chungking. The gesture is unmistakable. The British in effect have decided to tell Chungking: "We no longer need your feeble help. We think we can do the job just as well by ourselves. We won't give you anything now or ever."

Britain has always only been interested in saving its crumbling Empire. It has never had any sympathy for any other Power or regime. Just so long as its armies were on the run at Dunkirk, just so long as its own shores were threatened with invasion, Britain was interested enough in Chungking to make flowery gestures of friendship. But just now, Britain apparently believes that the crisis is over. It has deluded itself into believing that, together with the United States, it can manage for itself. And it does not want to share with anyone the spoils of war which it envisages for itself.

By no stretch of the imagination can the dispatch be called an "oversight" or a "mistake." Churchill is in the United States, still concocting new schemes with President Roosevelt for advancing Britain's position. Brendan Bracken, Britain's No. 1 publicity chief in Washington, is not the type to let a story of this type go unnoticed or uncensored. The fact appears to be that the British taunt was a deliberate, carefully prepared notice, a baring of Britain's true intentions as regards East Asia. The notice is directed squarely at Chungking, pointing the way out the back door.

The time has come to speak bluntly. Chungking should wake up and courageously face the facts. The fight it has been carry-on all these years has been a tragic, terrible mistake. Nothing it can do can restore to life the men it has lost, the damages it has suffered. But it can do one thing: Admit its mistake and make a complete right about turn. It can at least regain its honesty and work in the future to restore the wrongs which it has committed in the past. It can work again for China, the new China which has been made possible only through the unstinted, generous aid of Greater East Asia's leading power, Japan. The truth has now been impudently revealed by the enemy camp itself. But a despairing Chungking can find new life, a real goal and a mission, by joining the forces which must and will wipe out forever from the proud lands of East Asia the menace of Anglo-American imperialism. A united East Asia cannot fail. It has the manpower, the resources, and the unconquerable will to win.

An American Speaks the Truth

No truer statement has ever been made than that made a few days ago by Albert Chandler, Democratic Senator from Kentucky, that the Americans "have underestimated the Japanese in every way—in fighting instinct and production capacity."

This assertion is rendered particularly significant by the fact that it was made while the Senator was on a visit to the American front in the Southwestern Pacific. His comment, "The war in the Pacific is tough and dangerous," is more than ample admission of the difficulties being met by the American and Australian forces in their counter-offensive against the Japanese in firmly entrenched positions.

Had it not been for that underestimation of Japan's power, this devastating war in the Pacific might not have happened. Throughout the ill-fated Washington negotiations, which Japan initiated in the hopes of continuing peace in the Pacific, the United States made unreasonable demands on this country because she thought it was too weak to fight. The records show that the United States really wanted war with the intention of attaining her imperialistic designs in East Asia. The Senator from Kentucky well bears this out in his statement.

It is possible that Senator Chandler's statement was motivated by the desire to appease the rising complaints in the United States and in Britain too against the slowness of the progress of the counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, operations which are being carried on with appalling losses in men and material. The assurances of both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill after the Quebec conference that devastating blows would be struck at Japan have not succeeded in halting the increasing irritation at the sluggishness of General MacArthur's operations. The number of Americans who believe that time is on the side of Japan, that Japan will become invincible once she consolidates her occupied areas of immense natural resources, is fast increasing.

It is significant that the British weekly Economist recently declared that the heavy losses and the slowness of the progress fail to justify the island hopping operations in the South Pacific against the Japanese. The British can speak with equal authority as the Americans, because they too, what with their bases at Singapore and Hongkong, complacently underestimated the strength of Japan in the months preceding December 8, 1941.

The Pains of Love

What love is free from pain? A painless love is beyond our imagination. A mother holding an infant in her arms feels a pang, as though a sword had pierced her breast. A lover looking in the face of his beloved thinks of the pain of parting. A child basking in its mother's love is suddenly warned of the time when she will be taken away from it. Show me a love that is devoid of sorrow and pain, and I will show you a false and shallow love. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

September 12, 1942

Anti-British demonstrations in India continue unabated throughout the country, with Indians in Calcutta cutting off the trolleys and stopping traffic, students in Bengal refusing to attend classes, and Indian troops revolting in the rural districts.

* * *

With traffic on the western coast of the United States and the Caribbean Sea disrupted by the activities of Axis U-boats, the United States War Production Board announced that the importation of raw materials, including coffee from Guatemala and El Salvador, by ships will be replaced by land or air transport.

* * *

The proposal presented by Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Turkey, is believed to have asked Turkey if it has any intention of joining the democratic camp and to establish a joint defense in cooperation with Iran and Iraq, to which the Turkish authorities are said to have replied strongly that Turkey has no intention of being drawn into the throes of war.

* * *

Rich coal deposits were discovered in Kwantung Province in South China, said to be lacking in subterranean resources. These deposits are located in the delta region of the Pearl River and other places in the province. The output of coal through the open cut mining method will be sufficient to meet demand for coal in Kwantung, which in the past depended solely on French Indo-China.

* * *

A total of 396 former Japanese residents of Malaya and Burma aboard the exchange ship Tatuta Maru will quit the vessel at Shonan on its arrival at the port to participate in reconstruction work in the Southern Regions. The repatriates include physicians, teachers, rubber plantation workers, storekeepers and others, who have accumulated much experience concerning southern enterprises.

SOURCE OF U.S. LABOR SUPPLY PRACTICALLY DEPLETED TODAY

46.8 Per Cent of America's Total Population Mobilized For War Work—Skilled Laborers Sadly Lacking

(From The Oriental Economist)

Among the numerous bottlenecks which are thought likely to impede the smooth flow of the United States war economy is her manpower which seems to be about at its peak already. To know the present distribution of labor among the various industrial divisions, it may be well to take stock of the structural changes American labor reserves have undergone in recent months.

According to the national census conducted in 1930, of the United States total population of 123,191,000, those gainfully occupied ten or more years comprised 48,830,000. Ten years later, an interim report for 1940 revealed that gainful workers accounted for 52,840,000 out of the total population of 131,410,000. The number increased to 53,400,000 in 1941. The estimate of approximately 56,000,000 was given for August 1942.

As of January, 1942, the United States population totaled 133,965,000 or 40 per cent according to an official estimate made public in September the same year. The Government at Washington further estimates that the number gainfully occupied went up to appriximately 60,000,000 some time in April his year.

Increase by 600,000

From the foregoing trends, it can be seen that the gainful workers in the United States have annuall increased by about 600,000. The distribution of labor in that country when the War of Greater East Asia broke out is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Distribution of U.S. Labor
(In 1,000. As of December, 1941)

Peacetime industries	29,100
Munitions industries	6,900
Defense services	2,100
Others (agriculture, domestic, etc.)	17,300
Total	55,400

TABLE 2
U.S. Labor Mobilization and Distribution Program
(In 1,000,000 at the End of Each Year)

	1942	1943
Total of Gainfully Employed	58.7	62.3
1. Employed workers	50.8	51.3
Agriculture	7.8	7.5
Self-employed domestic and personal services	5.0	7.5
Manufactur'g industries	16.5	18.8
Mining	1.0	1.0
Construction	1.7	1.0
Public utilities	3.0	3.7
Trade	6.5	5.0
Finance	4.1	4.0
Government and public service	5.2	5.6
2. Unemployed	2.4	2.0
3. Defense workers	5.5	9.0

Almost Doubled

The Social Security Board reported that the workers employed in the munitions industries almost doubled to 12,500,000 in July 1942 from 6,900,000 in December 1941 and that their number would increase so rapidly as to comprise one half of the aggregate number of employment. Following the military outbreak in the Pacific area, the United States Government worked out a program for mobilization and distribution of manpower, involving unprecedently huge figures as itemized in Table 2.

Recently the United States Government announced a change in the national mobilization program in regard to the distribution of manpower at the end of 1943. Table 3 shows an outline of the revised plan.

TABLE 3
Revised U.S. Manpower Mobilization Program
(In 1,000,000)

	1943 (Scheduled)	1942 (Figures at end of year)	Increase or Dec.
Military and Naval Forces	10.0	6.7	(+) 3.3
Civil Industries	20.0	20.5	(—) 0.5
Cicil Industries	20.0	20.5	(—) 0.5
Agriculture	8.0	7.8	(+) 0.2
Others	5.0	7.5	(—) 2.5
Total	63.0	60.0	(+) 3.0

As compared with the figures in Table 2 published by the Social Security Board, the revised program shows an increase of 1,000,000 for the defense services, of 900,000 for civil industries, and of 500,000 for agriculture. Inasmuch as about 1,700,000 workers are to be transferred to these fields from non-urgent "other" fields, the net increase is to be approximately 700,000. Thus, the total number of workers to be forced into war service under this program is as many as 63,000,000.

Total Increase Is 6,000,000

As compared with conditions at the end of 1942, the figures proposed for the close of 1943 indicate a gain of 3,300,000 for the defense services, of 2,500,000 for the war industries, and of 200,000 for agricultural work, the total increase being 6,000,000. It follows that this number of workers must newly be mobilized during the current year. About 3,000,000 or one half of the number, as shown by Table 3, are to be transferred from the non-urgent fields: 500,000 from industries for civil industries and 2,500,000 from other sources. Whence the remaining 3,000,000 can be harnessed for wartime work remains to be seen.

According to another program worked out by Assistant Secretary of War Patterson, who is concurrently a member of the Special War Manpower Commission, the total of American labor force is scheduled to increase to 63,200,000 at the end of the current year. Since the figure comprises 46.8 per cent of the total population, it can easily be surmised that the mobilization of manpower in the United States will reach a point of saturation in the current year.

What is still worse, it is highly problematical whether the foregoing desk plans can be translated into practice without a hitch. This notwithstanding, Uncle Sam is reportedly planning to recruit more manpower for the purpose of expanding the munitions and farm industries and repleting the military service. Recruits on schedule aggregate 8,300,000 of which 3,800,000 is for the military service, 3,500,000 for the manufacture of munitions and 1,000,000 for agriculture.

What is urgently needed in the key industries of the United States are skilled workers. In order to cope with the increasing shortage of skilled labor two counter-measures are apparently being taken, the technical simplification of production processes and the dilution of labor. Reserves to cover the short supply of able-bodied labor are being recruited for all the urgent industries from among the unemployed, the fair sex, and the younger generation.

Unemployment Reduced

As of April, 1940, unemployment totaled 6,000,000 and the figure dropped to 4,700,000 in 1941, and to 1,750,000 in 1942. It is reported that the jobless have been reduced to about 1,000,000 at present. It means that out of the 6,000,000 unemployed, as many as 5,000,000 have found work in the urgently needed fields.

Statistics reveal that female workers engaged in munitions industries in 1941 numbered 2,100,000 and increased to 3,000,000 as of December 1942. It is presumed that the figure will jump to not less than 6,000,000 by the end of 1943, or 34 per cent of the total female workers of 18,000,000. The interesting fact is that of the total female population, those gainfully employed will account for 29 per cent at the end of the current year. Their numbers as classified by years are compared with male workers in Table 4.

TABLE 4
Comparison of Male and Female Workers
(In 1,000)

	Male	Female
1930	38,070	10,750
1940	40,000	12,750
1942	40,200	15,600
1943	35,100	18,400

A not less important role is being played by child labor in the United States munitions production program. It is reported that about 5,000,000 youths and children have been newly forced into factory service since the curtain was raised for the Pacific fighting.

From the foregoing survey, it can be concluded that the United States war manpower mobilization has reached its peak. Under such conditions, there is good reason to believe that however huge reservior of manpower she might have, it would become hardly possible for the United States to mobilize more labor or the desired expansion of munitions production. Inasmuch as the mobilization of manpower resources has thus reached an extreme limit it is open to question if the enemy nation can carry out successfully its producing program. It is, therefore, natural that warmongers at Washington are racking their brains as to the reorganization of the existing labor forces and for the mobilization of new reserves.

Fruits of Wisdom

Not only is he idle who is doing nothing, but he that might be better employed.—Socrates.

* * *

The eye's light is a noble gift of heaven! All beings live from light: each fair created thing, the very plants, turn with a joyful transport to the light.—Schiller.

* * *

It is easy when we are in prosperity to give advice to the afflicted. —Aeschylus.

* * *

Wishes run over in loquacious impotence; will presses on with laconic energy.—Lavater.

* * *

Music is the mediator between the spiritual and the sensual life. Although the spirit be not master of that which it creates through music, yet it is blessed in this creation, which, like every creation of art, is mightier than the artist.—Beethoven.

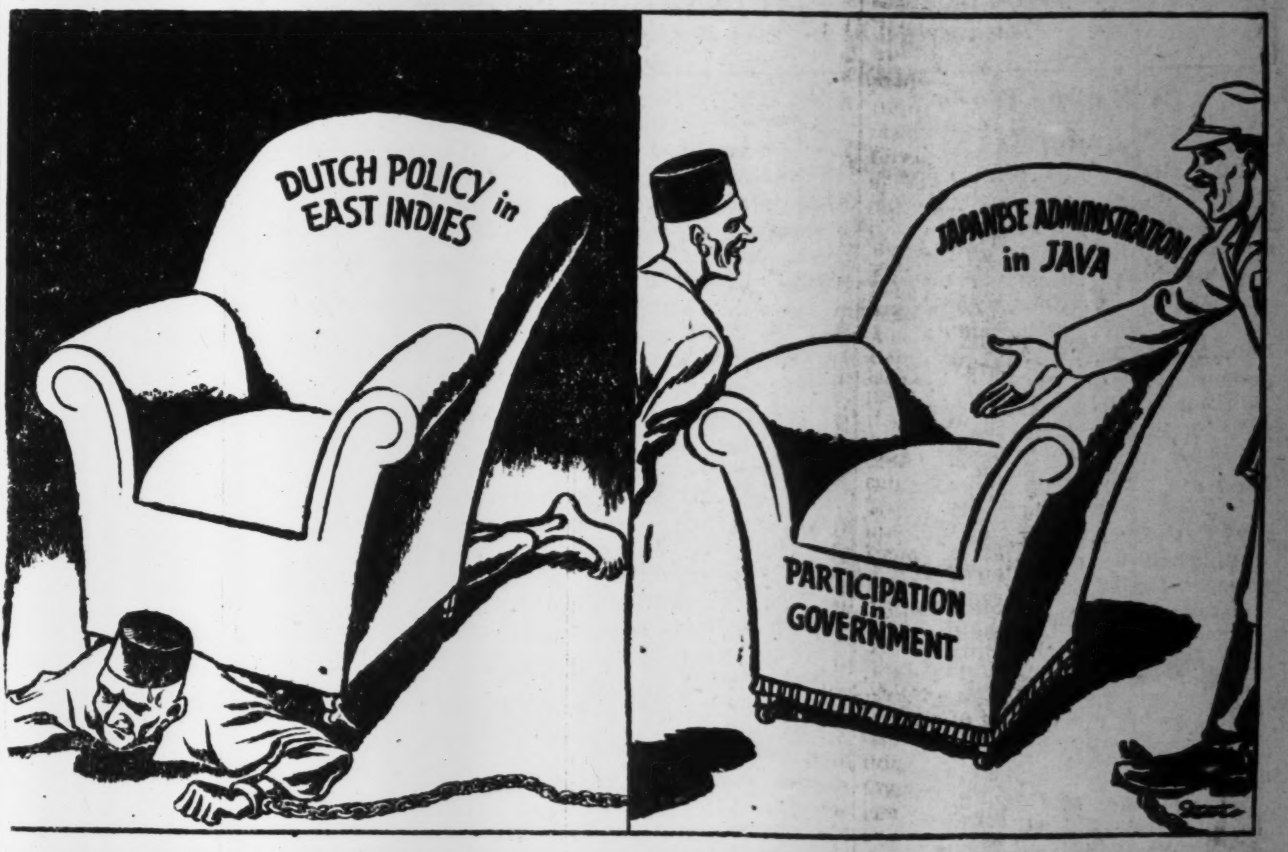
* * *

A picture is a poem without words —Horace.

* * *

In general, it is not very difficult for little minds to attain splendid situations. It is much more difficult for great minds to attain the place to which their merit fully entitles them.—Baron de Grimm.

A Contrast



DUTCH POLICY in EAST INDIES
JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION in JAVA
PARTICIPATION in GOVERNMENT

Britain's Road to Ruin

By TADAO MATSUMOTO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part III

Britain's intention was to make Russia recognize her position in certain regions of China while herself recognizing Russia's position in Manchuria. That it was so can be gathered from the communication she made to China through McDonald, her Minister, to the effect that she would not necessarily claim the right to build railways within the Russian sphere of influence but that she was firmly resolved to prevent the incursion of Russian influence into the Yangtze Valley. Under the Anglo-Russian Agreement signed on April 28, 1898, Britain finally got Russia's understanding neither to seek railway concessions in the Yangtze Valley nor to interfere, directly or indirectly, with railway enterprises launched with British support in that region. Britain's special position in the Yangtze Valley was confirmed in this way.

How did Britain interpret the position which she held in the Yangtze Valley, then? According to Joseph (Foreign Diplomacy in China 1894—1900), the point of view set forth by Britain at the time of the conclusion of the Anglo-German Agreement referred to was that her position in the Yangtze Valley was analogous to that of Germany in Shantung. If the Open Door principle entitled Germany to extend her influence to the Yangtze Valley, there was no reason why Britain should be excluded from Shantung, for the Open Door principle was not intended for application to the Yangtze Valley only, it was maintained. In any case, Britain firmly believed that she held a special position of superiority in the Yangtze Valley from which she thought she could exclude the activities of other countries.

Chinese Maritime Customs

One of the important positions held by a British subject was the post of Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Britain left no stone unturned in order to consolidate her position in China. In the second loan negotiations after the Sino-Japanese War, Britain arranged for the insertion of a provision in the loan contract stipulating for abstention from any revision of the Custom, pending the redemption of the loan, principal and interest, on the ground of safeguarding the Customs revenue on which the loan was secured. Again, Britain caused the Chinese Government to promise in a Note of February 23 to continue to engage a British subject as Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in view of the predominance of her trade with China. The Chinese Government, while giving this pledge, indicated that in the event of Britain losing this dominant trade position to another country, China might not be bound by this promise.

In those days, Britain accounted for a very high percentage of China's trade as the following table shows:

	Britain	Japan	America	Russia
	(Percentages)			
1885	30.01	4.41	7.58	3.36
1890	17.60	8.70	5.53	4.55
1895	14.14	10.16	6.50	5.56

It was accordingly considered unlikely that Britain would ever be relegated to second or lower position in the Chinese trade. Consequently, the above-mentioned promise was generally taken to assure the post of Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs for a British national permanently.

When, in May, 1906, after the Boxer Uprising, the Chinese Government newly established a tax administration office and put it in control of the Customs business, which had up to then fallen under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, Britain lodged a protest in August of the same year, which culminated in the formal announcement by the Chinese Government that the new arrangement involved no change in the internal organization of the Customs.

British Become Uneasy

It was a matter of great importance for Britain to secure the post of Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs for her national, and consequently she became uneasy when her trade with China began to fall below Japan's China trade. At the Washington Conference, Britain caused the Chinese delegate to declare that the Chinese Government had no intention of introducing changes tending to disturb the Chinese Customs system in force. She also aproached the Japanese Government frequently with a request for consent to the continued occupation of the post of Inspector-General by a British national, offering, in return, the post of Deputy Inspector-General to a Japanese national. On the occasion of his visit to Japan in 1936, Leith-Ross, while proposing joint subscription to Chinese loans by Japan and Britain, sought an understanding with the Japanese Government in regard to the maintenance of the Chinese Maritime Customs system under the supervision of a British Inspector-General.

Britain had another supervising post, though less important than the Inspectorate General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, assigned to her national in the headship of the office for the collection of the Salt Gabbel.

With the highest offices held by British subjects in this way, there were naturally more British officials than those of any other foreign nationality both at the Chinese Maritime Customs and at the Salt Gabbel Administration Office. According to investigations made in 1936, of a total number of 85 high foreign officials at the Chinese Maritime Customs, British officials accounted for 51, Japanese for 14 and American for 10. As regards the high foreign officials at the Salt Gabbel Administration Office, of a total of 36, nine were British, seven American, seven French and six Japanese.

Decline of Britain's Trade

Britain was behind some other foreign countries in entering the arena of China trade and yet it fell to her lot to play the role of pioneer in throwing China open to foreign trade and in concluding with that country treaties and agreements beneficial to foreign traders. Due largely to the fact that Britain had a monopoly of opium, which was China's staple commodity for import at the time, her position in China trade was predominant, as already mentioned. When she exacted from China the promise to assign the Inspectorate-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs to a British national on the score that Britain stood first on the list of the foreign countries trading with China, she little dreamed that she would ever lose this position of dominance. With the lapse of time, however, Britain's position gradually declined until it fell so low that it ranked fourth or even fifth. This downward trend can be gathered from the statistical figures in the following table:

Britain in China Trade
(In Units of 1,000 Customs Taels. 1,000 Yuan After 1935)

	Total	Britain	Pct.
Imports			
1870	1,285	24,181	37.96
1880	3,501	21,881	27.54
1890	7,388	24,608	19.36
1900	25,752	45,467	21.54
1910	76,755	70,949	15.32
1920	229,135	131,720	17.19
1930	1,309,755	108,258	8.15
1935	919,211	98,233	10.67
1936	941,545	110,497	11.70
1937	953,386	111,695	11.68
Exports			
1870	2,480	29,027	32.49
1880	2,203	27,824	35.72
1890	4,832	13,095	15.03
1900	16,938	9,356	5.88
1910	61,605	18,703	4.91
1920	141,927	45,805	8.32
1930	894,844	862,669	7.00
1935	575,809	49,463	8.59
1936	705,741	64,884	9.18
1937	833,256	80,380	9.58
Total Trade			
1870	3,766	53,208	44.72
1880	5,704	49,705	31.63
1890	12,221	37,703	17.60
1900	42,690	58,823	14.81
1910	138,361	89,652	10.62
1920	371,063	177,524	13.58
1930	2,204,599	170,927	7.75
1935	1,495,020	147,695	9.83
1936	1,647,285	175,381	10.63
1937	1,786,642	192,075	10.70

It was in 1913 that Britain lost her premier position in the China trade for the first time. Statistical figures for that year show that Japan's trade with China amounted to 184,000,000 taels against Britain's 113,000,000 taels. In 1916, Britain's figure was smaller than one half of Japan's, that is, it was 105,000,000 taels against Japan's 273,000,000 taels. Britain has never been able to recover her former position since.

Britain, the Money-Lender

Whenever she found herself in financial difficulty, China went to foreign countries for financial aid, and for the loans thus raised she offered concessions of various kinds. The result was that her position was rendered increasingly difficult.

Britain was the first to initiate and obtain a variety of rights and interests in China. She was also the first foreign country to accommodate funds to China. That is to say, the 10,000,000 tael loan which Britain gave to China in January, 1859, was the first foreign loan that China had ever raised. What with subscribing to many other Chinese loans since and taking over the shares of other foreign countries in Chinese loans, Britain became China's biggest creditor country.

In the absence of reliable statistical figures, it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount of China's indebtedness to foreign countries, but according to investigations made by the East Asia Economic Inquiry Bureau, the shares of Britain and other countries in China's foreign loans stood in July, 1937, as follows:—

	(In units of 1,000,000 yuan)	Pct.
Britain	673.2	40.9
France	824.0	17.3
Belgium	196.4	11.9
Japan	182.7	11.1
America	153.8	9.4
Germany	97.7	5.9
Netherlands	57.9	3.5
Total	1,645.8	100.0

As will be seen from the above table, Britain accounted for 40 per cent of China's entire foreign loans. This bare fact attests to the usurious method of extortion by which Britain used to exploit China.

(To Be Continued)

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